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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1876. NO. 172.

## FIRST EDITION.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

#### England.

AN AMERICAN SWINDLER IN COURT.

LONDON, March 25.—The case of Charles Brent, charged with frauds on Fall and City Tobacco Bank, of Louisville, Kentucky, was called at the Bow Street Police Court to-day, but the absence of papers made necessary the remanding of the prisoner till Tuesday next.

DISRAELI CENSURED.

LONDON, March 25.—The leading newspapers censure and sharply criticize Disraeli for the statement in the House of Commons Thursday night, relative to Mr. Cave's report on Egypt's finances; also the Government for agreeing to withhold facts in consequence of which Egyptian securities suffered a heavy decline yesterday.

#### Egypt.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

SUEZ, March 25.—The British ship Serapis, with the Prince of Wales and suite on board, *en route* for home from India, arrived to-day. The party started for Cairo this afternoon, accompanied by M. DeLesseps and a number of Egyptian dignitaries.

#### China.

TERMINATION OF TREATY WITH GERMANY.

SHANGHAI, March 25.—The German Minister has given notice of the termination of the existing treaty of commerce between his Government and China.

#### Africa.

LIEUTENANT CAMERON SAILS FOR HOME.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, March 25.—Lieut. Cameron, who recently completed his exploration across the continent of Africa, has sailed for Liverpool.

#### Holland.

DIKES SWEPT AWAY—A TOWN COMPLETELY ISOLATED—SIX THOUSAND PERSONS HOMELESS.

LONDON, March 25.—The *Telegraph's* special dispatch from Zwyndrecht says that the dikes protecting Dordrecht, Holland, have been swept away by the floods, the railway bridge and roads have been destroyed, and the town is completely isolated. Hundreds of houses have disappeared, and six thousand persons are homeless.

#### Germany.

COUNT VON ARNIM CHARGED WITH HIGH TREASON.

LONDON, March 25.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Telegraph* says the High Court adopted a charge of high treason against Count Von Arnim on Thursday. The property of the Count is to be confiscated if he refuses to appear.

TRANSFER OF THE RAILWAYS.

BERLIN, March 25.—A bill for transferring to the Empire the State railways, and the control of the private railways, was presented to the Landtag to-day.

FUNERAL OF FERDINAND FREILIGRATH.

LONDON, March 25.—Ferdinand Freiligrath was buried in the cemetery of Carnstadt, near Stuttgart, on the 21st inst. An enormous multitude followed the hearse, which was covered with flowers, wreaths and palms, to the place of last destination. From all parts of Germany mourners assembled; from every quarter the most touching sympathy was manifested. Many literary societies were represented, either through members or by rich floral gifts, while thousands of private individuals joined the funeral procession. The grave was surrounded by Ludgou Pfau, Otto Mueller, J. G. Fischer, Professor Lubke, Schmidt, Weisenhahn and many other leaders of the people's party, mourning their loss. Minister Herrie, of Carnstadt, preached the funeral sermon, and was followed by Carl Mayor, who, in the name of the people's party, bade the beloved dead farewell.

#### France.

THE AMNESTY QUESTION.

VERSAILLES, March 25.—In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, ten members were elected as a committee on the amnesty question. Of these, two favor complete amnesty. The remainder, belonging to the Left, and Left Center, favor individual pardons.

ONLY A SMALL MINORITY IN FAVOR OF AMNESTY—PROGRAMME OF THE LEFT.

PARIS, March 26.—Discussion in the Bureaux develops the fact that the minority in favor of amnesty is even smaller than was anticipated. Several deputies intend to introduce a motion that the Chamber, confiding in the firmness and sentiments of clemency of the Government, passes to the order of the day. The motion will, in all probability, be adopted.

The Left have resolved to strongly contest and will probably invalidate several elections, especially those of Kellier, the Clericalist deputy from Belfort; Count Demaine, Legitimist, who claimed a majority over Gambetta in Belleville; De La Rochejaquelein, Legitimist, and Gavini, Bonapartist.

It is stated that the Left have decided to confirm the validity of the election of Mun, the clericalist. According to reliable intelligence, it is certain that almost the entire Left have resolved to support the ministry for some length of time. The recent attacks of Republican journals were really not serious, being merely due to political antics.

#### Spain.

TROOPS FOR PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

MADRID, March 26.—The Government will send reinforcements of troops to the Philippine Islands in April and May.

#### Turkey.

PACIFIC ASSURANCES FROM SERVIA.

BELGRADE, March 26.—Servia has given the powers pacific assurances.

A ROYAL SUMMONS DISREGARDED.

RAGUSA, March 26.—Puiko and other montenegrins have refused to obey the summons of their Prince to quit the insurgent ranks.

#### Italy.

THE AMERICAN PROTESTANT CHURCH.

ROME, March 25.—At the consecration of the Church of St. Paul's, Bishop Littlejohn, the Diocese of Long Island, delivered a long address. Twenty-five English, Scotch and Irish clergymen took part in the ceremony. The Bishops of Peterborough, Gibraltar and others, as well as Lord Plunkett and Rev. Messrs. Brooke and Nevin, the Irish Ambassador and American Ministers were present. The ceremony lasted four hours, and terminated with the ordination of a clerk in holy orders.

DEATH OF UNITED STATES CONSUL GENERAL PAUL DAHLGREN.

[Special Dispatch.]

ROME, March 25.—The American community in the Eternal City has experienced a deep gloom in consequence of the sudden death, on Thursday, of United States Consul General Paul Dahlgren, son of the late Rear Admiral Dahlgren, of the American Navy. Mr. Dahlgren was much respected. The circumstances attending his demise are curious and of a melancholy character. He had been suffering from illness, but was better on Thursday morning he told his servant to take some rest after fatigue in attending on him. In a few hours afterward he was found lying dead in an upper room of the building, whither, as supposed, he went either for the purpose of calling the servant or to read and exult official papers. It may relieve the fear and anxiety of his relatives to know that Mr. Dahlgren's friends here are taking every care of the private interests of the deceased, whose effects have been all catalogued and sealed. The cause of his death was syncope of the heart.

REFORMS PROPOSED BY THE NEW MINISTRY.

ROME, March 25.—The Cabinet programme of the new Italian Ministry, which has been formed from the Parliamentary party of the Left, announces a comprehensive scheme of electoral and administrative reform, an extension of the right of suffrage, popular election of mayors, abolition of forced paper currency, and a system of compulsory education.

PROGRAMME OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

ROME, March 26.—The *Diritto*, the organ of the Left, says the programme of the new ministry is calculated to reassure Europe. The views of the Cabinet on many points resemble those of the French ministry. The ministry will find the Italian home policy of her in vigorously pursuing the course which she has adopted. The Italian cabinet will assume an energetic attitude in ecclesiastical questions. It will not change the foreign policy of Italy, but will pursue a more liberal home policy.

DEATH OF EMMANUEL TO HIS MINISTERS—MOLTKE ON FURLOUGH.

LONDON, March 27.—A dispatch from Rome states that the King, on receiving the resignations of the new ministers, said: "I entrust faith in you, and hope you have equal faith in me."

A Berlin dispatch announces that General Moltke has left for Italy on six months' furlough.

AMERICAN CHURCH IN ROME—AFFAIRS IN KHLET STILL UNSETTLED.

The *Times'* Rome correspondent, detailing the opening of the American church, says: The Bishop of Nebraska and Mr. Potter, Secretary of the United States House of Bishops, assisted in the ceremony, and the latter read the consecration.

A telegraphic dispatch to the *Times* regarding affairs in Khlet still unsettled. Khlet was completely routed by his rebellious chiefs in the late battle. The British Commissioner who has gone to attempt to negotiate a settlement reports that active interference is not necessary, as the Indian Government is not pledged to either party.

A dispatch dated Naples, Sunday night, says the eruption of Vesuvius continues with unabated vigor.

#### Brazil.

AN IMPERIAL ANNIVERSARY—YELLOW FEVER.

RIO JANEIRO, March 25.—To-day is the anniversary of the Emperor Don Pedro II. taking the oath of fealty to the National Constitution. The day has been observed as a public holiday in Rio Janeiro. There was a grand reception at the Palace, at which the Cabinet, councellors and other authorities of State, the officers in command of the garrison and the commanding officers of the navy were present. The troops turned out with regimental bands; and the whole constituted a brilliant scene. The Bishop of Rio offered up a *te deum* in the Imperial chapel, and at the close of the religious ceremony there was a salute of artillery.

There have been 536 deaths from yellow fever in the last fifteen days.

Marine News.

HULL, March 26.—The steamer Hindoo, from New York, has arrived.

### FIGHT WITH SIOUX INDIANS.

#### Crazy Horse's Village on Powder River Captured and Burned by a Detachment of General Crook's Expedition.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Times.]

FORT RENO, March 22.—A detachment of General Crook's expedition against the hostile Sioux, consisting of Mills', Noyes' and Moore's squadrons, numbering about three hundred and thirty men and officers, under command of General Reynolds, captured and burned Crazy Horse's village on the morning of the 17th. It was on Powder river, twenty miles below the mouth of Clear Fork, and had about one hundred lodges. The village was charged by Captain Egan's company with pistols, Captain Noyes' (C) company stampeding and running off the herd of ponies, numbering five or six hundred. The other troops quickly followed Captain Egan's attack, which had driven the Indians from their lodges. Mills' and Moore's squadrons went in, dismounted and the Indians retreated to the bluffs and ravines back of their camp, and from secure shelter increased the troops while the work of destroying the village went on. It was burned, with large quantities of ammunition, robes, meat and other things valuable to Indians. Our loss was four enlisted men killed and seven wounded. No casualties occurred among the officers. The loss among the Indians is not known. At 2 p. m., when the work of destruction was complete, the troops marched for the mouth of Clear Fork, where they expect to meet General Crook, with supplies. They arrived there at dark, and General Crook arrived the next day at noon. The command engaged in this affair marched seventy-five miles from 8 A. M. on the 16th to dark on the 17th, with but three hours' rest in the afternoon of the 16th. Both men and horses were very much exhausted from the fatigue and excitement.

CHICAGO, March 25.—The following telegram was received at General Sheridan's headquarters this morning:

FORT RENO, March 22.—We cut loose from the wagon train on the 17th inst., and scouted the Tongue and Rosebud rivers until satisfied that there were no Indians upon them; then struck across the country toward Powder river. Gen. Reynolds, with part of the command, was pushed forward on a trail leading to the village of Crazy Horse, near the mouth of Little Powder river. This he attacked and destroyed on the 17th inst., finding it a perfect magazine of ammunition, war material, and general supplies. Crazy Horse had with him the northern Cheyennes and some of the Minneconjons, probably in all, one-half of the Indians of the reservation. Every evidence was found to prove these Indians in copartnership with those at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, and that the proceeds of their raids upon the settlements had been taken to Indian agencies and supplies brought out in return. In this connection I would again urgently recommend the immediate disarming of the Indians of those agencies to the Missouri river. I am satisfied, if Sitting Bull is on this side of the Yellowstone, that he is camped at the mouth of Powder river. We experienced severe weather during our absence from the wagon train, snow falling every day but one, and the mercurial thermometer on several occasions falling to register.

GEORGE CROOK, Brigadier General.

FORT FETTERMAN, W. T. March 25.—The expedition which left here March 1st, under General Reynolds, to proceed against the Northern hostile Indians has returned to Old Fort Reno and is expected here in a few days, when full details of the movements will be given. Enough is known to show that it has met with good success, and severely punished Crazy Horse's band of Sioux, Cheyenne's and Minneconjous. It is also rendered certain that the number of hostile Indians now away from their reservation has been greatly overestimated, so that another one of the Indian bugugs of the frontier has been exposed as a result of this expedition. If the agencies at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail were removed to the Missouri river, the predatory bands which have infested this frontier would be obliged to succumb, as they get all their supplies of war material, as well as information of movements against them, from these points.

### NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 26, 1876.

THE ABSCONDING TELLER.

It is now alleged that B. F. Rogers, the absconding receiving teller of the Fulton Bank, Brooklyn, defrauded the institution out of $50,000. Detectives are said to have traced Rogers to Knoxville, Tennessee.

STEAMER ASHORE ON LONG ISLAND.

The steamer Great Western, from Mediterranean ports, went ashore near Amityville, Long Island, late Saturday night, and is likely to become a wreck. The crew were saved and there were no passengers. The vessel carried a general cargo.

DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF SATURDAY'S STORM.

Yesterday's storm raged over the whole of New England, with disastrous effects. Railroad travel was interfered with seriously by landslides and washouts, but as these were anticipated and caution exercised, no accidents in consequence to trains are reported. Fears of a disastrous freshet in the Merrimack river are entertained. The loss by breakage of dams, destruction of bridges, mills, dwellings and by inundation where property is not swept away, is immense and cannot be accurately estimated. At Providence, yesterday the rain fall was 4.06 inches, and for six days, including Saturday, 7.66 inches. At Danielsonville, Connecticut, Gainsburgh's mill was undermined and nearly all carried away. The loss already is estimated at twenty thousand dollars. The Baltic mill at Norwich, Connecticut, was partly swept away, and will not be able to repair short of three months. Four persons crossing the pond at Norwich were drowned.

At Burrillville, Connecticut, mill and manufacturing property was valued at over $200,000 was swept away. Some damage is reported from New Jersey.

All vessels arriving here to-day report more or less damage caused by the heavy gales during the past few days. The bark Daphne, from Baltimore for Marseilles, put into this port for repairs to-day, having been in collision with a steamer, said to be the Great Western. The damage in Eastern Connecticut by the freshet amounts to several hundred thousand dollars. Seven lives were lost.

### A Methodist Centennial.

RALEIGH, March 25.—To-night closes the week's run of the Methodist Centennial. An assembly of about two thousand people is present, among whom are Bishops McTyne, Marvin, and Doggett. Twelve thousand dollars was raised for another Methodist church in Raleigh, to be called the Metropolitan. John N. Staples, of Greensboro, made the closing address today, and said the great want of the country is Christian men in office. He invoked the spirit of reconciliation and fraternal love in all sections of the country. The oldest minister present is Rev. J. H. Wheeler, who is seventy odd years of age. Several preachers brought their brides with them.

### Collision in Boston Harbor.

BOSTON, March 25.—Last night the steamer Nereus, of the Metropolitan Line, from New York, collided with the ferry-boat Daniel Webster, of the South Ferry, lying in the North slip on the west side of the town. The bow of the ferry-boat was damaged to the amount of $1,000, it is estimated, and the boat will not run again for some days. The Nereus was but slightly damaged.

### More of Belknap's Bribe-Taking.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 25.—An evening paper here publishes the statement that J. Q. A. Sargent, of this place, paid Secretary Belknap $12,000 for a contract to furnish heating apparatus in the Government buildings at Fort Leavenworth.

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The steamers City of Chester, Baltic and Egypt, from Liverpool, and the Mary, from Rotterdam, have arrived at New York.

Rising Sun Flour

will please your particular customers.

## SECOND EDITION.

## WASHINGTON.

### MONEY FOR PITTSBURGH.

#### Appropriation for Site for Public Buildings Lying Unclaimed.

#### Hopkins' Bill to Regulate Commerce

And to Prohibit Unjust Discriminations by Common Carriers.

#### Appeal from Pittsburgh for Its Passage

#### No Crookedness in Government Printing Office.

#### IMPEACHMENT OF BELKNAP.

#### Articles to be Reported This Week

#### Bristow and Pratt Oppose a Reduction of Whisky Tax.

[Special Dispatch to the Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1876.

A Pittsburgh Firm Uncalled For.

There still lies in the coffers of the Treasury of the United States $300,000 to the credit of a fund for the purchase of a site for public buildings at Pittsburgh. This amount awaits the subscription of that balance assured by the citizens.

The River and Harbor Bill.

The House Committee on Commerce will be ready to report the River and Harbor bill next week. As already stated in these dispatches, the total amount estimated for the fiscal year 1876–77 is $14,300,000, and the aggregate amount to be reported is $5,000,000. It is believed that the friends of the committee will be sustained by the House, as combinations are already talked of to carry through a higher sum in the majority of items. The bill may undergo some modification, but as it now stands the amounts allowed by the committee are, for Erie, $15,000, estimate $50,000; the Ohio river, including the purchase of slack-water dams and locks, not to exceed $15,000, $300,000, estimate $900,000; the Upper Monongahela river, near Morgantown, West Virginia, $40,000, estimated $115,000; the great Kanawha, to include the purchase of sites for dams and locks not exceeding $15,000, $530,000, estimated $1,000,000.

An Unauthorized Bureau!

A resolution will be introduced into the House of Representatives, calling upon the Secretary of State to show under what provision of law accounts are adjusted in his department; that the law designates the Auditors and Comptrollers of the Treasury as the proper accounting officers of the Government. It is known that there has been created in that department of late years a Bureau of Accounts, which, it appears, is charged with the custody and disbursement of appropriations under the direction of the department. With the custody of funds and bonds, the care of the building and property of the department, and disbursement of the consruction fund of the new department building, the Bureau costs $7,600 annually. The Department of State assumes to adjust the accounts of the contingent expenses of consular offices, without sending them to the proper officers of the Treasury. When these accounts come in the officers of the Department settle them and file the vouchers in their own department. It is maintained that the Secretary of State draws the money out on requisitions and keeps it in his safe. The Secretary of State has the power to issue and draw the money, but it is not clear that he has the power to adjust and settle accounts independent of the officers legally constituted for that purpose; at least, no authority can be found in the statutes, and it is desired to know upon what other authority this power is exercised. The Committee on Expenditures in the State Department will also inquire into the items of disbursement, as it is believed that a multitude of novel expenditures are covered up and kept from the public eye by this action on the part of the Department of State. It is also believed that the Bureau accounts can be dispensed with.

Hopkins' Bill to Regulate Commerce.

The House Committee on Commerce have agreed, after disposing of the River and Harbor bill, and one or two measures of lesser importance now pending, to take up for consideration Mr. Hopkins' bill to regulate commerce and to prohibit unjust discriminations by common carriers. This bill prohibits all railroad companies and all other corporations or persons engaged in the business of carrying freight from one State or Territory to any place in another State or Territory, or from any place in a State or Territory to the seaboard for exportation, or to any place within any State or Territory, of articles imported directly to such inland place of delivery, from making any discriminations in charges for handling, carrying and delivering such freights, and requires that all such charges shall be equitable and uniform.

The act requires the publication of a schedule of charges upon the various classes of freight within thirty days after the passage of the act, and any deviation from the schedule rates to be punishable by a fine of $1,000 for each offense, one-half to be paid to the United States and the other half to the party suing; and any combination to defeat the purposes of the act is declared a misdemeanor and finable.

A statement has been sent here, which will be laid before the committee, intended to set forth the reasons why the bill should pass. It is ascertained that a measure of similar import is now pending in the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to cover the grievances complained of with this bill in that State. The proposed measure here is designed to secure redress against inter-State roads. The statement alluded to swarms forth primarily from the oil men, but appears to be sustained by a large share of the influential manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh. It is stated that the same complaints are heard from Philadelphia. We give the statement as it appears. It says: As a result of the policy pursued in unjust and continued discriminations against our city (Pittsburgh), the oil trade, which has become the largest in export, has been driven almost entirely away from Pittsburgh, and, in fact, all portions of the State. It is claimed that from the natural location of Pittsburgh and the oil region, it should control the entire trade, whereas the bulk is taken to Cleveland for some years been refining a very large share of the oil product for export; that while Cleveland, taking the producing region as a starting point, is four hundred miles further away from the sea than Pittsburgh, the refiners of the former city are able to carry this product this additional four hundred miles cheaper than it can be transported from Pittsburgh. The effect is stated to be that the refineries of Cleveland run all the year, whilst those in Pittsburgh are standing idle, or the majority of their owners in bankruptcy. It is declared that this is the effect of a combination between the Pennsylvania and Northern railroads and the refiners of Cleveland. It is alleged that they have what they call a claim to be a uniform rate of freight, but which is so high that the Northern consequence the Pittsburgh refineries cannot run without a loss. It is declared that as a result, a valuable product of the Commonwealth is diverted to enrich cities and corporations of another State. The combination, as it exists to-day, it is declared, comprises the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio and the Northern line of roads, and the Standard Oil Company, of Cleveland, who control the refineries in New York and Parkersburg, West Virginia. It is shown that during the first twenty-six days of January, 1876, Cleveland took 120,000 barrels of crude oil from the wells. There was shipped in bulk-boats, from the conduit pipe, past Pittsburgh to Parkersburg, to be refined and shipped over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Baltimore, 80,000 barrels, whilst during the same time Pittsburgh received but 22,000 barrels. Facts are also given to show that when the refiners of Pittsburgh wish to ship a car of oil to Scranton, they are obliged to send it by way of the Allegheny Valley Railroad to Buffalo, thence by the Philadelphia and Erie road, which is charged a much lower rate than to ship direct. This controversy promises to be one of considerable determination, as a powerful influence has combined to effect the passage of the bill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26, 1876.

Another Water-Haul for the Investigators.

The investigation into the management of the Government printing office shows no irregularities, as charged. The House will attempt to secure joint control over the Government printery. This is not likely to succeed, as the Senate rejected such a proposition last session, and would also repeal a law of the first session of the forty-third Congress, which, upon the final adjourn, makes the Congressional printer an executive officer.

The Tax on Whisky.

Secretary Bristow and Commissioner Pratt have addressed a letter to the Committee on Ways and Means against any reduction of the tax on whisky.

The Impeachment of Belknap.

The House Judiciary Committee expect to report articles of impeachment this week. Judge Field, of the Supreme Court, expresses the opinion that an officer can be impeached after resignation, as it would then look to his future punishment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1876.

MRS. MARSH REPEATS HER STORY.

Mrs. C. P. Marsh, accompanied by her husband, was before the House sub-Judiciary Committee to-day, and gave testimony similar to that of yesterday before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.

THE POST TRADERSHIP INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department met shortly after noon, when General McCook appeared and explained his former testimony about a house having been presented to General Reynolds by the army contractor at San Antonio. He had no personal feeling in the matter, having always liked Gen. Reynolds, but his report as to inspector of military posts in Texas was made in order that the Quartermaster's department in Texas might be investigated, there having been serious charges as to its conduct of affairs. In his former testimony, he said there was a meeting of citizens at San Antonio to raise $25,000, and that it was supposed such contribution would bring the headquarters there, but he did not know whether the money was raised.

John H. Charles testified that he supplied Comstock and Pratt upon that firm's order, and that several posts, he applied for but failed to obtain the contract. Witness called on President Grant to keep him, but the President said he had heard the things and would not make the witness a liar. [Laughter.] Witness called on the Commissioner of Indian Affairs about the revocation of his license, wishing to have it renewed under the law. The Commissioner said: "Your application in this matter as well I do." The Secretary of War was a personal friend of his, but he could do nothing in the matter. The Indian tradership was finally bestowed upon Leonard, who also corroborated testimony heretofore given with regard to Orvil Grant having obtained some of the posts.

H. Gentsch testified that in looking out for business he had been solicited to the tradership at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, goods to the amount of $3,000. He believed figures were given. He was instrumental in having Murphy, the trader there, removed and Bliss appointed in his place. He was to procure the appointment two days after signing of the contract. Alex. T. Grey, a clerk in the Attorney General's office, was a friend of Senator Carpenter and told him that Bliss had agreed to give $1,000 for the position, and if Bliss remained with himself, and to give $1,000 for the position, and witness promised Gray if he could obtain the place he would see that $1,000 was paid him. Witness saw Senator Carpenter, who had the appointment made as a personal favor to Gray. The latter also represented to witness, in the Wilkinson case, that $1,000 would be paid him if Wilkinson was sent to Bliss, but Bliss repudiated the agreement. Wilkinson was then removed in consequence. Then Charles Tracy said he would give several thousand dollars if he would procure the place for Bliss. Witness replied he was an obliging man and would endeavor to get it. Witness called on Senator Sawyer, as Sawyer was in the habit of calling on Secretary Cox. Cox promised if he should succeed, Tracy's bargain with witness was to give him $3,000, $700 only of which he paid, and $2,300 he still owes. Tracy is a heavy witness. The latter said Tracy must go, and he did go through the influence of Sawyer with the Secretary of War. Witness got a letter from Tracy, but knew what he had above said was all he ever had to do with them. Witness testified that post traderships were procured from Secretary Cox, and that the post trader at Fort Bascom informed him that he had given a thousand dollars for his place. He had to take Louis Dent, brother-in-law of Mrs. Grant, into partnership. Witness was asked by Dunbar whether he thought such partnership was bona fide engaged in with honorable. Witness said he thought his business with Bliss was honorable, as he never looked on post traderships as a political gift.

Two persons were examined, G. W. Feit and S. Chaney, who testified that they paid nothing whatever for their post trader places. The latter said he could not be found in the statutes, and it is desired to know upon what other authority this power is exercised. The Committee on Expenditures in the State Department will also inquire into the items of disbursement, as it is believed that a multitude of novel expenditures are covered up and kept from the public eye by this action on the part of the Department of State. It is also believed that the Bureau accounts can be dispensed with.

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The act requires the publication of a schedule of charges upon the various classes of freight within thirty days after the passage of the act, and any deviation from the schedule rates to be punishable by a fine of $1,000 for each offense, one-half to be paid to the United States and the other half to the party suing; and any combination to defeat the purposes of the act is declared a misdemeanor and finable.

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The Tax on Whisky.

Secretary Bristow and Commissioner Pratt have addressed a letter to the Committee on Ways and Means against any reduction of the tax on whisky.

The Impeachment of Belknap.

The House Judiciary Committee expect to report articles of impeachment this week. Judge Field, of the Supreme Court, expresses the opinion that an officer can be impeached after resignation, as it would then look to his future punishment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1876.

MRS. MARSH REPEATS HER STORY.

Mrs. C. P. Marsh, accompanied by her husband, was before the House sub-Judiciary Committee to-day, and gave testimony similar to that of yesterday before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.

THE POST TRADERSHIP INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department met shortly after noon, when General McCook appeared and explained his former testimony about a house having been presented to General Reynolds by the army contractor at San Antonio. He had no personal feeling in the matter, having always liked Gen. Reynolds, but his report as to inspector of military posts in Texas was made in order that the Quartermaster's department in Texas might be investigated, there having been serious charges as to its conduct of affairs. In his former testimony, he said there was a meeting of citizens at San Antonio to raise $25,000, and that it was supposed such contribution would bring the headquarters there, but he did not know whether the money was raised.

John H. Charles testified that he supplied Comstock and Pratt upon that firm's order, and that several posts, he applied for but failed to obtain the contract. Witness called on President Grant to keep him, but the President said he had heard the things and would not make the witness a liar. [Laughter.] Witness called on the Commissioner of Indian Affairs about the revocation of his license, wishing to have it renewed under the law. The Commissioner said: "Your application in this matter as well I do." The Secretary of War was a personal friend of his, but he could do nothing in the matter. The Indian tradership was finally bestowed upon Leonard, who also corroborated testimony heretofore given with regard to Orvil Grant having obtained some of the posts.

H. Gentsch testified that in looking out for business he had been solicited to the tradership at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, goods to the amount of $3,000. He believed figures were given. He was instrumental in having Murphy, the trader there, removed and Bliss appointed in his place. He was to procure the appointment two days after signing of the contract. Alex. T. Grey, a clerk in the Attorney General's office, was a friend of Senator Carpenter and told him that Bliss had agreed to give $1,000 for the position, and if Bliss remained with himself, and to give $1,000 for the position, and witness promised Gray if he could obtain the place he would see that $1,000 was paid him. Witness saw Senator Carpenter, who had the appointment made as a personal favor to Gray. The latter also represented to witness, in the Wilkinson case, that $1,000 would be paid him if Wilkinson was sent to Bliss, but Bliss repudiated the agreement. Wilkinson was then removed in consequence. Then Charles Tracy said he would give several thousand dollars if he would procure the place for Bliss. Witness replied he was an obliging man and would endeavor to get it. Witness called on Senator Sawyer, as Sawyer was in the habit of calling on Secretary Cox. Cox promised if he should succeed, Tracy's bargain with witness was to give him $3,000, $700 only of which he paid, and $2,300 he still owes. Tracy is a heavy witness. The latter said Tracy must go, and he did go through the influence of Sawyer with the Secretary of War. Witness got a letter from Tracy, but knew what he had above said was all he ever had to do with them. Witness testified that post traderships were procured from Secretary Cox, and that the post trader at Fort Bascom informed him that he had given a thousand dollars for his place. He had to take Louis Dent, brother-in-law of Mrs. Grant, into partnership. Witness was asked by Dunbar whether he thought such partnership was bona fide engaged in with honorable. Witness said he thought his business with Bliss was honorable, as he never looked on post traderships as a political gift.

Two persons were examined, G. W. Feit and S. Chaney, who testified that they paid nothing whatever for their post trader places. The latter said he could not be found in the statutes, and it is desired to know upon what other authority this power is exercised. The Committee on Expenditures in the State Department will also inquire into the items of disbursement, as it is believed that a multitude of novel expenditures are covered up and kept from the public eye by this action on the part of the Department of State. It is also believed that the Bureau accounts can be dispensed with.

Hopkins' Bill to Regulate Commerce.

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# The Commercial.

MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1876.

THE exports from Philadelphia, last week, amounted to $743,318.

THE Eastern and Western wings of the Democratic party in this State do not flap harmoniously.

THE New York *Herald* of Friday contains thirteen puffs for thirteen several candidates for the Republican Presidential nomination. It seems anxious to be on the winning side, but has not yet puffed the winning man.

THE present Democratic "reform" Congress has thus far effected less general legislation this session than any Congress for twenty years. Nearly four months have elapsed, and of the twelve regular appropriation bills only four have been passed by the House.

THE National Convention of the Sovereigns of Industry, which was in session at Cleveland, Ohio, last week, hit the nail on the head when it declared that "next to ignorance the two great evils of the laboring classes are the credit system and the drinking usages of society."

IF THE report that the Emperor of Russia intends to retire from the throne and appoint the Czarewitch Regent be true, it probably means that the morbid temperament of the Czar has developed promonitions of the insanity which is one of the tendencies of his family.

DR. LIPPINCOTT, chief clerk of the Land Office, who has been summarily dismissed by Secretary CHANDLER for alleged improprieties committed some time ago, before his promotion to the chief clerkship, is by brevet quite a distinguished personage—being the husband of GRACE GREENWOOD.

FINANCIAL affairs in London look badly. The Stock Exchange seems really bordering on a panic, and local securities are being slaughtered right and left. If further trouble should ensue, it would have a tendency to drain gold heavily from this side, and bring home large quantities of American securities.

AN IOWA paper names as a candidate for the Presidency, General A. C. DODGE, of that State, with the usual formula about "her favorite son," etc. It is narrated that when he sailed for Europe he entered his name on the register of the vessel thus: "AUGUSTUS CÆSAR DODGE, formerly United States Senator from Iowa; at present Minister to Spain,"—showing a commendable disposition to be accurate in establishing his identity.

KILPATRICK, the "Phantom Horseman," who recently charged in the public prints that General BUTTERFIELD offered him $20,000 for the New York Sub-Treasurership, and demanded that he be summoned before a Congressional committee to testify to that effect, has mysteriously disappeared from Washington, after being subpœnaed by the committee, leaving no traces of his whereabouts. It is possible that BOYNTON may have kidnapped him.

SEATTLE, Washington Territory, is now one of the chief sources of coal supply for San Francisco. The trade is developing very rapidly. Two years ago, scarcely a ton was being shipped to that city, and now vessels are going and coming every few days between the two places. During January and February, of this year, seventeen vessels carried 16,949 tons, which would make an average for the year of one hundred thousand tons.

THE citizens of St. Louis are contributing to a fund "to erect on the Centennial grounds a building composed of glass, iron and zinc, all of Missouri product, which will be a calling place for Missourians visiting the Exposition." The proposition is, to display in this building specimens of Missouri minerals, manufactures, and other products, and to have "their own house to feel at home in" when they visit the Centennial. Not a bad idea.

IN ORDER to prevent misunderstandings we deem it advisable to give notice that hereafter all communications in favor of any candidate for nomination, must appear in our advertising columns exclusively. The insertion of an article of this kind, in our local columns, on Saturday, was without our knowledge, and although it had the sign of an advertisement affixed to it, the place it appeared in left the paper open to the suspicion of taking sides in behalf of particular candidates, which is contrary to the rule we have adopted in such cases.

THE case of PLATT against LONGWORTH, involving the title to extensive possessions in Cincinnati, after running the gauntlet of the courts for twenty-six years, has been decided for the plaintiff. In Cincinnati there are a great number of lots, amounting, it is said, to nearly four blocks. It involves scores of citizens as to the tenure of their property, and no end of work, and perhaps litigation, in making title adjustments as ordered by the Supreme Court. This is only the beginning of the end of litigation, unless a spirit of compromise should prevail and effect a settlement. Lawyers' fees, which were in a manner contingent, it is said will amount to a quarter of a million dollars from first to last, and the property involved is now worth between one and two millions.

AN INVESTIGATION is demanded into the conduct of some city officials in St. Louis. The *Journal* states that in the gas works transfer, either through gross stupidity or total depravity, the City Council was deceived into the adoption of a policy which has resulted in robbing the city of at least $2,500,000, and her citizens of more than twice that amount. It adds: "Is it not time that the men who thus ignorantly or corruptly betray the people should be recognized as unfit servants of the people? Have we not reached an era of investigation, of exposure, of punishment, for such scandalous abuse of power? Shall we not elect men to the City Council who will uncover, by proper investigation, the weakness, the corruption, the thieving, the rottenness, which have so long flourished unrebuked in our city government."

IT is evident that the Mexican revolutionists are gaining considerable advantages. They will undoubtedly become very troublesome before the November election, as the Church party, recognizing DIAZ as their leader, will spare no effort to run him into the Presidency as an independent candidate, there being thus far no regular nomination. Representatives of the Mexican Government are said to be in conference with Cabinet Ministers at Washington for the "purchase" of arms to suppress the insurrection, but as such a proposition could not be entertained under the law, it is thought that Mexico may be able to get what she wants by borrowing. The Presidential election next November being once over, political affairs in that country will probably subside into the usual quietude some time in the following spring. Meanwhile, however, LERDO DE TEJADA will have a big job at the helm of State.

ACCORDING to the last annual report of the Police Justices of New York, just published, almost one-half the total number of cases disposed of in the courts of that city last year were cases of intoxication, and it is estimated that these and other cases which are directly or indirectly due to the use of intoxicating liquors constitute from seventy-five to ninety per cent. of all the business of the police courts. This, the justices remark, is a striking exhibit, and calls for strenuous endeavors to eradicate, as far as possible, the influences which engender such pernicious results. The existing laws relating to the subject are inadequate to the proper protection of society. Instances have occurred of persons having been committed to prison for this offense over one hundred times, and yet in such aggravated cases there can be no greater penalty imposed than in the case of a first arrest. Habitual drunkards require a long term of confinement. One advantage would be enforced abstinence; and then the time and skill of the offender might also be utilized.

UNTIL lately it has been the general opinion that there would be a close vote at the fall election, with a pretty fair chance of running in the Democratic Presidential candidate. The result of the New Hampshire election, however, the stern course of the Government in the BELKNAP affair, and the pitiful failure of the Democrats in the attack on the President and his Cabinet, have cleared the air wonderfully. At present the Republicans don't scare worth a cent, while the Democratic politicians are in a state of utter disgust. The investigation business has upset some of their very best men and has practically got to be stopped. Then, too, as a campaign measure, the future effect of the PAYNE bill upon the temper of the nation at large looks worse every time it is brought up. It has put the Democratic party in a plight more defenseless than before, and in the coming contest will cripple them terrribly. This is the general opinion among business men everywhere. All that the Republicans have to do is to take the "whip handle" so stupidly offered them by the Democratic House, select good candidates, and carry the country by a vast majority.

The Senate Postal Committee is determined to befog the question as to the repeal of last year's blunder in doubling the rates on third-class matter. The committee, it is said, are likely to report in favor of the following rates of postage on such matter: First, one cent per ounce for all distances under one thousand miles; second, two cents per ounce for all distances over one thousand miles; third, newspapers not weighing over three ounces are to be sent one thousand miles or less for one cent for each copy. Any one can see the folly of such a proposition. How is a man to know, when he wants to mail a package rated as third-class, whether the office is less or more than a thousand miles distant from the point to which he wishes to mail it? The people cannot expected to know such things, and the postal officers would be annoyed every hour in the day by applications for definite information. Everybody is not possessed of an atlas for determining distances, and for points not well known the regulation would be absolutely absurd, on account of the time required in searching to verify rates. The simplest proposition presented seems to be to restore transient printed matter to the old rate, and to limit the packages of merchandise to four or eight ounces in weight, and put a special rate on heavy packages, if deemed necessary. If the special purpose of the committee is to annoy as much as possible the deluded beings who send transient newspapers by mail, they have hit upon the surest way to do it. Uniform rates are essential to our postal system. It cannot get along with any other. Confusion worse confounded would follow any attempt to establish rates differing according to distance. It was the Senate which committed the blunder of doubling the old rates on transient matter, and it will commit a still greater blunder if it attempts to substitute the rates it now proposes.

THERE has been a great deal of bloviation on the part of some of the hard-money organs East, over what is called the hearty ring of the Pennsylvania Democratic resolutions on the currency question; but the better class of journals are beginning to get a clearer view of their purport. The New York *Times* says:

> Governor Tilden's metropolitan organ presumes a good deal upon the credulity of its readers when it declares that "there is no doubtful sound about" the financial resolves of the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention. "The Sherman sham," says the vivacious oracle, is "denounced and its repeal demanded," and to this extent it speaks the truth. When, however, it goes on to say that the purpose of the convention in assuming this position was "in order that a practical measure, which will perform more effectually, if it promises less loudly, may be substituted" for the existing law, the *World* insults the common sense of those who look to it for information. The convention had quite a different object in view. It had to harmonize conflicting interests, and to keep up an appearance of unity among factions that are essentially antagonistic. Hard-money men and repudiators were there taking sweet counsel together, and the point aimed at was the construction of a platform which, while keeping up a semblance of sincerity on the part of the former, should not do violence to the intentions of the latter. The sixth resolution is the result of this extraordinary combination. It declares that "gold and silver are the only true basis for the currency of Republic," which is a concession to the Democrats of the Jackson and Benton school. But it mystifies the succeeding call for "steps for the resumption of specie payments" by insisting that the result must be reached "without destroying the business interests of the people"—a qualification so vague and yet so sweeping that it might have been dictated by Mr. Pendleton before that personage passed out of political existence. The real issue, as everybody with half an eye must see, is left untouched. The hard-money man assents with a chuckle which—when interpreted in the light of the caucus at Washington—have no meaning, and the anti-resumptionist chuckles over the enforcement of a condition which, according to his idea of things, is impossible of fulfillment.

THE Connecticut State election occurs one week from to-day. It is the last of the spring elections, leaving a period of rest until the Oregon election of June, and the territorial elections of August. Heading the Democratic ticket is Governor INGERSOLL, who is now filling his second consecutive term. He is a Democrat of the old school, a representative of the State Rights and Fugitive Slave Law party, and a strong man personally. The Republican nominee for Governor is HENRY C. ROBINSON, well known as Mayor of Hartford, a prominent lawyer, a gentleman of most enviable reputation, great local popularity, and of first-class ability. The last two elections in that State did not result encouragingly to the Republican party. Two years ago Governor INGERSOLL was elected by a majority over all of 1,809, the Temperance Ticket carrying off 4,960 votes. The total vote was 91,701. Last year, with a total vote of 100,983, Governor INGERSOLL had a majority over all of 6,538, the Temperance vote being 2,942. In 1873, a Democratic Governor was elected by 3,273 majority; while in 1872 the Republicans carried both State and National elections, getting a majority of 4,218 in the latter, and a majority of 28 in the former, notwithstanding a temperance vote of 1,549. Our friends are making a hot fight, the course of Democratic legislation in that State during the past year, the election of Senator EATON and the reactionary stand taken on important questions of national policy having tended to greatly strengthen and consolidate the Republican party. The Democrats will probably save enough of Governor INGERSOLL'S majority of last year to re-elect him, but we nevertheless look for handsome Republican gains in the popular vote.

THE great problem for our manufacturing interests is how to reduce the cost of production to the lowest possible point in other ways than by cutting down the wages of operatives. With the markets for their goods leaving them the barest margin of profits, manufacturers are quick to take advantage of every new improvement in machinery or processes, inventive skill being thus stimulated to a greater degree than ever before. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* directs attention to a new invention of unusual importance, especially to cotton manufacturers. It is a "governor" which, it is claimed, enables the machinery to be run steadily at a speed so considerably increased as to give a net increase in production of from six to ten per cent. The improvement is described as being simple in construction, not liable to get out of repair, great in appearance, noiseless, very powerful, very sensitive, and inexpensive. The unnecessary wear and breakage of machinery and consequent stoppage for repairs, the temporary delays for mending broken threads, and the value of various fabrics injured or spoiled, are all large items in the expense of running a mill, a great part of which is the result of varying speed, while the increase in quantity and improved quality of the products of cotton, woolen, iron, flour and other mills running at a maximum and even celerity, will give a considerable profit over what can be produced by the same factories running with varying speed.

### Stay Laws.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

Stay laws, enacted to meet occasions of special monetary stringency, always have been, and, of necessity, always will be, mischievous to a people of diversified industries. They are clumsy expedients for relieving the pressure on certain classes by adding to the pressure on certain other classes.

Men engaged in commercial or manufacturing pursuits are under a necessity superior to that legal obligation to meet their pecuniary engagements, if they do not, discounts and other forms of credit are at once withheld from them and bankruptcy becomes inevitable. A special stay law is simply a continuance to enable the debtors of these classes to put them at defiance. The enactment of such a law is an outrage upon all correct principles of business. It is a sweeping violation of contract which the Legislature should be slow to exercise, even if its power over the whole subject was indisputable, which it is not over contracts already existing. Nothing can be plainer than that such a stay law will precipitate many more bankruptcies than it will prevent.

Take another class of cases. Many men retired from business, on account of advanced years, and with only moderate fortunes, and many widows, left with barely enough for comfortable support, have loaned the whole or a considerable portion of their means to younger and active people. All special stay laws yet devised in Pennsylvania have operated most oppressively on this larger class of cases. A special stay law will at once plunge these creditors into a serious conflict for the obtainment of the means of subsistance.

If the Legislature shall see proper to pass a law to provide that after a day fixed no legal remedy shall be had in an action for debt, so be it. But meanwhile, do not let the Legislature be guilty of the folly and wickedness of saying that debtors need not meet their engagements, but by withholding payments, may crowd their creitors over the 'precipice. P.

## STATE NEWS.

Judge Pearson, of Harrisburgh, is seriously ill.

The Reading Rifles made $2,000 clear by their fair, last week.

The evangelists at work in Reading report 300 conversions last week.

Cases of infanticide are becoming alarmingly frequent in Lancaster county.

Rev. Henry Sutton of the M. E. Church, died in West Philadelphia on the 23d instant.

The new St. John's Reformed Church, at Schuylkill Haven, was dedicated on Sunday, 26th.

A writer in the Meadville *Republican* is of the opinion that it does not pay to make cheese on Sunday.

A Berks county man trapped five ground hogs, one night last week, and the people there now look for settled weather.

Mrs. David Couffield, of Millville, Cambria county, died suddenly on the morning of the 24th inst., of apoplexy, aged fifty-seven years.

James Smith, a veteran of the war of 1812, died in Woodcock township, Crawford county, on the 8th instant, aged eighty-six years.

Scranton councils offer a reward of $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the incendiaries who fired the opera house in that city on the 23d inst. Two unsuccessful attempts had previously been made to burn the building.

The Northumberland County Agricultural Society has elected the following officers for the present year: President, Joseph Bird; Vice President, John B. Leinbach; Treasurer, John McFarland; Secretary, G. W. Armstrong.

A huge policeman at Scranton appeared on the streets the other day between two little boys, of eleven years each, who were sent to jail by one of the magistrates for stealing a stick or two of candy. Justice is blind in Scranton.

A short time ago, Jesse Roth, of Bethlehem, noticed a spot which appeared on one of his feet. He paid little attention to it at the time, but it kept getting larger, mortification set in, and he will probably loose his foot if not his life.

Thomas Francis Curley, under sentence of death in Norristown jail for the murder of Mary Ann Whitby, is denied communication with any one except his lawyers and spiritual adviser, Rev. Father Manahan, and is preparing to meet his fate.

The Tunker meeting house, near Milblack Centre, was almost wrecked by the storm on Monday evening. The damage consisted in tearing off the roof and throwing the gable end walls into the church, breaking benches and everything it contained.

Out of nineteen hundred and ninety-one prosecutions brought into Schuylkill county courts, since January, 1872, six hundred and thirty-two were for assault and battery, two hundred and eighty-four were for surety of the peace, ten for riot, and twenty-three for murder.

The Easton fire department has broken up in a row. The city council took upon itself to elect a chief of the department, an office always heretofore filled by a man chosen by the firemen themselves; and three of the companies have withdrawn from service, taking their property with them, and three wards are now without fire apparatus.

Rev. Thomas Walsh has been assigned to the pastorate of the Catholic Church, Hollidaysburg, vice Father Walsh transferred to St. John's, Altoona. The latter has taken up his residence in Altoona, and has assumed the duties of his position. He will have two assistants, Father Gallagher and Father Martin, of Derry, Westmoreland county.

The Johnstown *Tribune* says: Mrs. Abram Angus, of Stony Creek township, has a hen that lays every other day an egg 6½ by 7½ inches, and also every other day an ordinary sized egg. We were shown one of the large size to-day. The breed of chicken is a cross between Brahma and Cochin China. The specimen we saw is about the size of an ordinary goose egg.

He is a nice little boy who lives in Erie. They had a performance in the Opera House, and he stationed himself at the head of the stairway and said, so sweetly and naturally, "Tickets, please," and they gave him the tickets, but soon they came to a big, burly man at a door, who wanted tickets, too, and wouldn't let them in because they had none. And the nice little boy went with his friends to the show, and they couldn't find him there to pay him for taking door keeping.

The Burgess of Cambria City, Mr. Eli Benson, disappeared about two weeks ago, and since that time nothing can be learned as to his whereabouts. His family were not told by him of his proposed departure, and they are naturally very much alarmed at his mysterious leaving. It is said they have been fouly dealt with. His official accounts are correct enough, and his family relations were always very pleasant, so the citizens are unable to account for his sudden disappearance and prolonged absence. Diligent inquiries are being prosecuted by his friends, and something may shortly be learned to throw a ray of light upon the matter.—*Johnstown Tribune.*


E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

It has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness attended with symptoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, weakness, trembling of the heart, cold feet, chilly sensations, dizziness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, nervous apprehensions, sudden flushes, symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, sunken countenance and sallow complexion, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyes, drowsiness, dimness of sight, specks before the eyes, with suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, etc. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Depot and druggists, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Advice free. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Take no other stuff. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles.

Nervous Debility! Nervous Debility!

Debility, a depressed or irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, the energies of animation, confused head, weak memory, the consequence of excesses, mental anxiety, etc. Nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It tones the nervous system, invigorates the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Office, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles.

Tape Worm

Removed alive, with head complete, in from two to three hours. No fee till removed, by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Worms and Stomach Worms also removed. Call and see. Advice free. Consultation free. Ask for circular and for KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. It never fails.

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Send for circular.


## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The *Post* stands up and talks to Wallace like a little man.

A nice happy little family is the Pennsylvania Democracy.

Paste? Beecher calls Plymouth Church his casket of jewels.

What has become of the Cuban hobby of the New York *Herald?*

The stomach of the New York *Herald* kicks against mule meat.

Hendricks, Pendleton, Thurman and Tilden, are all in a fog-way.

Shakespeare is receiving a Polish, by being translated into that language.

The Emperor of Brazil sailed from Rio Janeiro for the United States on Saturday.

General Schenck will have a chance before the Emma Mine Committee to-morrow.

Spread of home ideas. An American Episcopal Church in Rome was opened on Saturday.

Cheney's majority in New Hampshire, 3,208. Let the Democrats put that in their pipe and smoke it.

George Francis Train is about to start a newspaper at Sioux City, and Omaha, a rival town, rejoices.

You can get murdered in Memphis for little or nothing. The last man was settled for a ten cent "shine up."

The wicked New York *Commercial Advertiser* swears a big Centennial oath that it "don't care a Continental."

The New York Sorosis club feels Bergh-ly kindly toward men. It speaks of them pityingly as "the poor brutes."

South Carolina is going to erect a monument to Calhoun, which is quite supererogatory, the State being one already.

Theodore Thomas has finished his selection of between 800 and 900 centennial choristers. There were 1,200 applications.

The city of Jalapa, recently captured by the Mexican insurgents, lies about ninety-five miles northwest from Vera Cruz.

Clymer's committee is still going on with its farce, under the direction of Gibson, the New York *Sun* correspondent.

New York has two thousand professional clairvoyants, who make their living off fools by prophesying what never happens.

The argentiferous Jones, of Nevada, is to address the Senate on "Silver" this week. It will take two days before the speech is o'er.

The greatest danger that threatens Secretary Bristow at present, seems to be the disgrace of a Democratic Presidential nomination.

One of the lunatics burnt out of the Norwich, Conn., asylum has recovered his senses. Somebody should set Eli Perkins a-fire.

The assessment of taxable property in New Jersey last year was $612,731,094, as against $448,474,672 in 1866, an increase of 36.62 per cent.

"The deceased closed her eyes on this life while her husband was driving hogs out of the garden," pathetically and beautifully remarks a Virginia paper.

"Mental alienation" is what, in Pendletonian language, induced an ex-merchant of Montreal, who had failed in business, to steal some fancy bottles from a drug store.

The *Journal of Health* has an article telling how to expand the chest. We think that the best and easiest way is to have a good big heart in it. It saves the cost of gymnastics.

The first vessel—the "Labrador"—which crossed from Europe directly to Philadelphia, bringing articles to be exhibited at the Centennial, has arrived at the latter city from Havre.

A point to be remembered is that all the national bank notes are now printed on fibre paper, and that the use of a pin will demonstrate whether what looks like fibre is genuine or an imitation.

On the complaint of her rector a poor Scotchwoman was recently sentenced to twenty-one days' imprisonment for stealing a pennyworth of coal. The law and the Gospel certainly did not meet in that case.

A new counterfeit $5 note on the Merchants' National Bank of New Bedford, Mass., has made its appearance. It is said to be as good, if not a better counterfeit than the celebrated "Traders," of Chicago.

The Mikado of Japan is a sensible fellow. He has, by a recent decree, granted to journalists the right of sending what-ever communication they may desire from one part of the empire to the other free of charge.

Dr. Splain, the New York spiritual materialist medium, is about to visit Russia, in order to manifest his powers before the philosophers. Dr. Splain can do many marvelous things, but no science has ever yet explained him.

The Bank of England last week gained £3,600,000 in specie and the Bank of France £5,800,000, due, chiefly, to an influx of gold from Turkey, whose loss of credit has caused the exchanges to turn against her, with the effect of unusual shipments of gold.

A canary bird belonging to a lady in Providence, R. I., died a few days ago at the age of twenty-two years and nine months. It was blind, baldheaded and a cripple, but it fed itself, and sang cheerily until within a year. There is a most healthy moral here.

The old powder magazine, or horn, as it is generally called, a circular building with pyramidal roof, from which Lord Dunmore removed the powder in 1775 to King George's war ship, which arbitrary act fired the whole colonial heart, is still standing at Williamsburg, Virginia.

The remarkable scientific fact is announced that an iron ball at white heat refuses to receive a charge of electricity; when cooled down to red heat it will receive a negative charge; at a dull read heat it will receive a positive charge; and when further cooled down it will accept both kinds.

## PERSONAL.

William Wheelwright's statue is expected at Valparaiso in August. He is the American who introduced steam navigation in the Pacific.

Mr. Nathan Appleton writes home from London that he thinks General Schenck "about the most unjustly abused American in Europe."

The trustees of the James Lick trust of San Francisco have made a formal tender of the fund to the Regents of the University of California, and it has been accepted.

General Adam B. King, of Baltimore, has been selected to deliver the oration before the Society of the Army of the Potomac, in the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, on the 6th of June.

It is now denied that the widow of Stonewall Jackson had her furniture sold for debt. She is now living in Charlotte, North Carolina, in comfort, surrounded by her relatives and a large circle of admiring friends.

A notary public named R. J. Dukes, of New Albany, Indiana, married Josie Lawson, aged six, to Frank McCurdy, aged two, the other day, and the people of the neighborhood are inquiring for the foolkiller.

Four New Hampshire Governors and ex-Governors start to-day for a six weeks' trip to California, with their families, having chartered a special car for the purpose. They are Governor Cheney and ex-Governors Smythe, Straw and Stearns.

The United States Attorney General, in his recent testimony before the Judiciary Committee, related an interesting fact in regard to the President's indorsement "Let no guilty man escape." It appears that this was put on the letter from Mr. Barnard, of St. Louis, calling the attention of the President to the fact that the whiskey ring in that city were openly charging that General Babcock and Mr. Casey were members of the ring.

General Loring, the ex-Confederate who was the commander of the troops of the Khedive of Egypt in their bloody battle with the Abyssinians a few days ago, served with distinction during the Seminole war, fought on the side of the Texans in their war for independence, commanded a regiment in the army of General Scott during the Mexican war, losing an arm at the taking of the City of Mexico, and was in very active service during the whole of the Southern rebellion. He has a strong love for military life, and has embraced every opportunity for service in the field, although he has an ample private fortune.


DRY GOODS.
James Caldwell & Co.
Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive:
LADIES' SPRING SUITS
In great variety of styles and material, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.
Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed
OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,
In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.
Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.
Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.
Linen Suits and Costumes.
Black Dress Silks,
From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.
A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.
All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.
BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.
Black Tamise Cloth. Black Grenadines and Bernanis.
Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brillianteens.
A large stock of Tambourd Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.
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THE SUMMER SESSION
OF THE
CLEVELAND MEDICAL SCHOOL,
Consisting of Recitations, Lectures and Clinics, at the College and Cleveland City Hospital, will commence on
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And continue twelve weeks. A Summer and Winter Course will be considered equivalent to a year's study.
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Pupils assisting in the evening sessions of the classes obtain a thorough knowledge of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship. TTSS

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Spring Session opens APRIL 4th. Daily Lessons in Music.
T'ths B. T. TAYLOR.

Drawing.
Instruction in MECHANICAL and FREEHAND DRAWING, MATHEMATICS and NATURAL SCIENCES, by WM. H. SPEECHWITTZ, Civil Engineer, No. 10 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. Night Classes, Room 5, Edmonston, Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, or Catholic Institute, 160 Wood street, or office.

WALL PAPER, &C.
WALL PAPER!
1876.
DECORATIVE NOVELTIES for the coming Spring arrivals.
The best Parisian houses fully represented.
GILT LEAF EMBOSSED and Velvet Dados.
SCARLET EMBOSSED and PEBBLE GROUND PAPERS, complete assortment.
NEW HALL PILASTERS, on Screens, very recherche.
AMERICAN GOLD GROUND, GILT, SATIN, PLAIN EMBOSSED, in all grades.
First Prize Silver Medal Awarded at Exposition.
DE ZOUCHE & CO.,
101 Fifth Avenue,
NEXT TO POSTOFFICE.
New Paper Hangings!
FOR SPRING OF 1876,
At No. 107 Market Street,
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.
A large stock now opening, and to which constant accessions will be made. New goods, consisting of GILT TINT and SATIN DAMASK and GLANCE WALL PAPERS DADOS, DECORATIONS, FRIEZES, BORDERS AND MOULDINGS, of the newest designs, which we offer at the lowest prices. CALL AND SEE.

JOS. R. HUGHES.
REMOVAL.
THOMAS PALMER
DEALER IN
Wall Paper, Window Shades, &c.,
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 110 Wood Street,
FIRST DOOR BELOW FIFTH AVENUE.
All the latest styles on hand. Call and examine.

REMOVAL.
REMOVAL!
We take pleasure in informing our patrons that we have removed to our NEW WAREHOUSE,
No. 125 LIBERTY STREET,
Two doors below our old location. We have in stock a full assortment of
LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS,
of the crop of 1873, and will fill large or small orders on our usual terms. Our stock of
Farming and Garden Implements
Cannot be surpassed, and we offer them at prices as low as they can be furnished by any other house offering equally reliable articles. In addition to the above we have
FARM AND SPRING WAGONS,
And feel confident we can supply what has long been needed, viz: A FIRST CLASS FARM WAGON, at prices to suit the times. Thanking our customers for their liberal patronage in the past, we hope to merit the same in our new location.
S. SAMUEL HARE & SON.

REMOVAL.
NIEMANN & AHLERS,
Merchant Tailors,
And Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Have removed to No. 101 SMITHFIELD STREET, third door from Fifth avenue, Howard Block.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Forty-Second Street
AND COLUMBIA AND ELM AVENUES,
Opposite Main Exhibition Building, Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
This Elegant Fire Proof Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. It contains 325 rooms replete with all modern improvements. Visitors to Philadelphia will nowhere meet with better accommodations or more reasonable rates.
P. S. HOOTHBY, Manager.

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Best and cheapest PAINTING in the city at
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Office—41 Federal St., Allegheny City.
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Hours—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

DRY GOODS.
1876.
Establis
MONDAY, MARCH 27.
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.
At 12½c, choice line of new desirable DRESS GOODS. At 15c, new variety in
NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS.
At 18¾c, latest novelties in New Dress Goods. At 25c, large assortment New Dress Goods, in latest styles and colors. At 19¾ and 25c, new line of
SUPER BLACK ALPACAS.
At 25c, a superior number in Black Alpacas. At 37½c, extra quality Black Alpacas. At 42½ and 50c, Black Alpacas, extra good value. Good bargains in Fine Alpacas and Mohairs. A complete assortment of
DEEP MOURNING GOODS,
Of all kinds. A very fine assortment of New Spring Dress Goods, in finer materials, at very low prices. Extra good value in Black and Colored Dress Silks,
NEW MOURNING SILK,
Checked Silks, Striped Silks, Fancy Colored Silks, a very fine assortment. Good bargains in
JEANS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
&c., for Men and Boys' wear. At 25c, heavy
BLUE JEANS,
Worth 50c. At 50, 62½, 70 and 75c, good value in New Fancy Cassimeres. Also, in Plain
BROAD CLOTHS,
all shades, Diagonals, Checks, Stripes, &c., &c.,
A Full Stock at Lowest Prices.

CARPETS.
CARPETS.
CENTENNIAL 1876. SPRING.
There are three reasons why everybody should buy from
McFarland, Collins AND Co
1st.—Our Salesroom being on second floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d.—We buy everything from manufacturers by the thousand yards, thereby but one profit to pay.
3d.—We sell for cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts.
THE LOWEST PRICES
AND
THE BEST GOODS,
AT
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,
Next to U. S. Postoffice and Custom House.
CARPETS!
A CHOICE STOCK.
ALL QUALITIES.
PRICE LOW.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 Fifth Avenue.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also, Agents for GUTTA PERCHA BELTING, 2 RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
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Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

LEGAL.
Notice in Equity.
William G. Fargo and William G. Moorhead vs. The Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway Company.
In the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford county, Pa., No. 3, August Term, 1874. In Equity.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, hereto-fore appointed Receiver, &c., by the above entitled action, did, on the 21st day of March, 1876, file in the office of the Prothonotary of said Court, at Meadville, in said county, his account as such Receiver, and that on the 9th day of March, 1876, the Hon. John M. Kelso, Esq., was, by decree of said Court, duly appointed Master to examine and report upon said account, and to take the funds in the hands of the undersigned as such Receiver.
And notice is also hereby given that on the 13th day of April, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will move the Court to make an order or decree directing him to deliver the property that came to his hands by virtue of the appointment aforesaid, to the Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo Petroleum Oil Company, or their assignee, that he distribute the funds now in his hands as such Receiver to the parties found to be entitled thereto, and that he be thereupon discharged from the duties of the trust.
DAVID McCARGO, Receiver.
M. CROSBY, Solicitor.
March 11, 1876.

Notice in Equity.
William G. Fargo and William G. Moorhead

# FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 25, 1876.

The week closed quietly in the loan markets, there being no especial change in its distinguishing features of plethora and ease. Rates of discount continue easy on acceptable paper, which is not offering in such volume as to absorb the loanable funds. The stagnant character of business circles generally is reflected in the light volume of the business transacted through the Clearing House, which is again reported considerably below the average. The report for the week ending to day, is as follows:

| | Exchanges. | Balances. |
|---|---|---|
| Monday | $ 789,099 98 | $128,232 83 |
| Tuesday | 1,007,078 38 | 149,158 76 |
| Wednesday | 626,443 76 | 123,656 88 |
| Thursday | 564,319 90 | 116,398 98 |
| Friday | 659,878 82 | 138,368 27 |
| Saturday | 602,361 04 | 162,913 38 |
| Total for week | $4,057,999 75 | $823,063 80 |
| Week ending March 18 | 3,759,184 03 | 729,738 76 |
| Week ending March 11 | 4,791,466 11 | 982,948 66 |
| Week ending March 4 | 4,167,966 22 | 786,061 63 |
| Week ending Feb. 26 | 4,364,674 15 | 796,982 37 |
| Week ending Feb. 19 | 4,139,386 17 | 773,929 25 |

The condition of the local market for stocks and securities is unchanged, there being no new transactions to report on which quotations can be based. The closing quotations for gold and Government bonds are as follows:

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 114 | | 5-20s, 1867, c. | 121¾ | |
| 6's, 1881, r | 121¾ | 121¾ | 5-20s, 1868, r | 122 | 123¼ |
| 6's, 1881, c | 122¾ | 123 | 5-20s, 1868, c | 122 | 123¼ |
| 5-20s, 1865, r | 118½ | 118¾ | 10-40s, F | 117¾ | 118 |
| 5-20s, 1865, c | 118½ | 118¾ | 10-40s, C | 118½ | 119 |
| 5-20s, '65, r, n | 119¼ | 119¾ | 7-30s, 1st ser. | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 5-20s, '65, c, n | 119¼ | 119¾ | 7-30s, 2d ser. | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 5-20s, 1867, r | 121¾ | 122 | 7-30s, 3d ser. | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| | | | Currency 6's | 126½ | 127 |

—The New York bank statement shows a continued outflow of money from that city. Comparing the averages for the week with those of last week it appears that the total reserve has fallen $2,699,800, but making allowance for the decrease in liabilities the surplus reserve is down only $1,098,775; this surplus reserve is now $11,732,500. The following is a comparison of the averages for the past two weeks:

| | March 18. | March 25. | Differences. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | $383,866,700 | $381,154,000 | Dec. $2,712,700 |
| Specie | 22,329,400 | 21,506,000 | Dec. 823,400 |
| Legal Tend | 45,068,100 | 43,773,300 | Dec. 1,294,800 |
| Deposits | 289,584,900 | 241,181,600 | Dec. 2,403,300 |
| Circulation | 16,483,300 | 18,199,700 | Dec. 283,600 |

The following shows the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities:

| | March 18. | March 25. | Differences. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Specie | $22,329,400 | $21,506,000 | Dec. $ 823,400 |
| Legal Tend'r | 45,068,100 | 43,773,300 | Dec. 1,294,800 |
| Total res've | $67,397,500 | $65,279,300 | Dec. $2,099,600 |
| Reserve required | 55,146,225 | 53,545,400 | |
| Excess | $12,831,275 | $11,732,500 | Dec. $1,098,775 |

—The form of investment afforded by real estate mortgages has met with less favor as a marketable security in times past, than bonds less directly based upon substantial values for the reason that they are next to useless for sale, or as collaterals for loans on short notice; they have no assortained market value, and it is only after a long and expensive examination of title that they can be disposed of. We have before alluded to the formation of mortgage companies, in one or two cities of this country, whose capital is pledged as a security for the real estate mortgages negotiated through them. On the feasibility of this plan the *Financial Chronicle* says that it would seem that the demand for loans on real estate security will eventually lead to the organization of companies for the special purpose of lending on real estate, not at the West alone, where rates of interest are two per cent. higher, but also in the East. The expense of examining title, together with the positive indorsement of a substantial and conservative corporation, should easily enable the borrower to pay one per cent. for the services rendered. There would be an evident necessity, in such organizations, that the responsibility and management of such corporations be beyond suspicion; but with that requisite observed, there is little reason why such companies should not become nearly as great a public benefit as banks of discount and deposit. Real estate borrowers in this city have for the last forty years been paying high rates of interest, simply on account of the difficulty of selling their mortgages in open market; and through the instrumentality of such companies as these the rates might be materially reduced, while still affording ample remuneration to the corporations through which the loans were made.

—The *London Times*, of March 10th, has the following concerning the condition of the Bank of England, and the Bank of France during the previous week:

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,-9,345, being a decrease of £134,120, and the cent. bullion in the department is £22,352,-7, showing an increase of £293,617 when compared with the preceding return. As there was n influx from the Continent of £89,000 during e week, it would appear that £174,617 has been returned from the interior circulation. The return of the Bank of France for the eek ending to-day again gives indication of eat ease in the money market. There is an crease of £1,168,000 in the gold and silver bulon, and of £1,056,000 in the private deposits, hile notes in circulation have decreased 26,600, and discounts and advances have run f £2,984,000. The proportion between bullion d circulation is now 78¼ per cent.

—The following changes in the prices of merican securities in London are reported by the London *Economist*:

GOVERNMENT AND STATE STOCKS.

| | March 18. | March 25. | Increase or Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 bonds, 1865 (par 100) | 104⅝ | 105⅛ | 105 @ 105¼ |
| U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 bonds, 1867 (par 100) | 107⅝ | 107⅞ | 107⅝ @ 108 |
| U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 bonds (par 100) | 106 | 106¼ | 105¾ @ 106¼ |
| U. S. 5 per cent. funded loan of 1881 (par 100) | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ @ 107 |
| U. S. 5 per cent. sterling bonds, 1908 | 102 | 102¼ | 102 @ 102¼ |
| Virginia new funded (par 100) | 62¾ | 62¾ | 60 @ 62 |

RAILROAD SECURITIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Erie 1st mortgage (par 100) | 32 | 33 | 31 @ 32 |
| Erie 2d mortgage (par 100) | 14 | 15 | 13½ @ 14⅝ |
| Erie 7 per cent. consol. mortgage (par 100) | 45 | 46 | 43 @ 45 |
| Erie shares (par 100) | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ @ 15⅝ |
| Illinois Central 7 per cent. consol. mortgage (par 100) | 79¼ | 80¼ | 79 @ 80 |
| Ohio shares (par 100) | 91¾ | 91¾ | 90¾ @ 91¾ |
| St. Louis Bridge 7 per cent. 1st mortgage | 98 | 99 | 89 @ 91 |
| N. Y. C. 100 dols shares (par 100) | 103 | 105 | 102 @ 105 |
| Pennsylvania 50 dols shares (par 50) | 51 | 52 | 50 @ 51 |

—The following review of the New York money and stock market for the past week is furnished by Trask & Stone, bankers and brokers, No. 7 New street, New York:

NEW YORK, March 25, 1876.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

The only feature of our market during the past week has been dullness. In fact, the extreme inactivity on the Stock Exchange has not equaled that of the summer months. The leading speculators of both the bull and bear party, are each apparently waiting the first movement of their opponents, and there no prospect an active campaign is being projected.

There is a matter of congratulation that, as a body, the latest earnings of our railroads show satisfactory improvement, but thus far we have not record much general recovery in the value of their shares.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern is one of those active stocks, that are sometimes under the influence of a few brokers.

Erie is again been a football of speculation, having varied between 15¾ and 21¾, according to the several rumors connected with the affairs of the company, with regard to the project of new rail on its track.

The Pacific Mail has suffered during the week, from a demand from the Panama Railroad for immediate payment of its claim of $395,000, and contest against the issue of the new bonds of the Panama Mail Company.

The bid is firmer on the prospects of further large shipments to Europe.

Money remains in abundant supply at 4@5 per cent. on call in spite of the transfer of currency to the interior, prior to the April settlements.

Yours truly,

TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of U. S. Government bonds, railway stocks, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Nassau street:

| March 25, 1876. | 10:30 A. M. | 11:30 A. M. | 1:30 P. M. | 2:30 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6's, 1881, coup | 114¾ | 114¾ | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| 6's, 1881, reg | 118¾ | 118¾ | | |
| 5's, 1865, new | 119 | 119¼ | | |
| 5's, 1867, registered | 119¾ | 119¾ | | |
| 5's, 1867, coupon | 121¾ | 121¾ | | |
| 5's, 1868 | 122¼ | 122¼ | | |
| 5's, coupons | 117¾ | 117¾ | | |
| 5's, 10-40s, registered | 117¾ | 117¾ | | |
| 5's, 10-40s, coupon | 118¼ | 118¼ | | |
| Currency 6's | 126½ | 126½ | | |
| Central Pacific bonds | 105¼ | 105¼ | | |
| Central Pacific lands | 93¾ | 93¾ | | |
| Union Pacific 1st mortgage | 109¾ | 109¾ | | |
| Union Pacific land grants | 93¾ | 93¾ | | |
| Union Pacific sinking fund | 83¾ | 83¾ | | |
| Union Pacific stock | 63 | 63 | 63¼ | 63¼ |
| Central Pacific stock | 93¾ | 93¾ | | |
| Pacific Mail | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| Adams Express | 107 | 107 | | |
| American Express | 63 | 63 | 63¼ | 63¼ |
| United States Express | 68 | 68 | | |
| Wells, Fargo Express | 107¾ | 107¾ | | |
| Canada Southern | 50¾ | 50¾ | | |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 91¾ | 91¾ | | |
| Chicago & Rock Island | 110¾ | 110¾ | | |
| Chicago & Northwest | 41 | 41 | | |
| Do. preferred | 62¾ | 62¾ | | |
| Illinois Central | 79¼ | 79¼ | | |
| Lake Shore | 69¾ | 69¾ | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| Michigan Central | 87¾ | 87¾ | | |
| Michigan Southern | 63¾ | 63¾ | 63¾ | 63¾ |
| New York Central | 113¾ | 113¾ | | |
| New York & Erie | 15¾ | 15¾ | | |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 23¾ | 23¾ | | |
| Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne | 129 | 129 | | |
| Toledo & Wabash | 23¾ | 23¾ | | |
| Toledo, Wabash & Western | 15¾ | 15¾ | | |
| Do. preferred | 31 | 31 | | |
| Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific | 14¾ | 14¾ | | |
| Do. preferred | 29¾ | 29¾ | | |
| Terre Haute | 10 | 10 | | |
| Do. preferred | 18 | 18 | | |
| Quicksilver | 14¾ | 14¾ | | |
| Do. preferred | 34¾ | 34¾ | | |
| Boston & Albany | 130 | 130 | | |
| Boston & Maine | 167¾ | 167¾ | | |
| Eastern | 68 | 68 | | |
| Fitchburg | 133 | 133 | | |
| Hannibal & St. Joe | 17¾ | 17¾ | | |
| Do. preferred | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ |
| Burlington & Quincy | 130 | 130 | | |
| Del. & Lack | 107¾ | 107¾ | | |
| Atlantic & Pac. Tel | 25 | 25 | | |
| Central Pac. bonds | 105¾ | 105¾ | | |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 23¾ | 23¾ | | |
| Indiana Central | 4 | 4 | | |
| Hannibal & St. Joe 12% | 68 | 68 | | |
| Burling'n & Quincy | 130 | 130 | | |
| Del. & Lack | 119 | 119 | | |
| Atlantic & P. Tel | 25 | 25 | | |
| Central Pac. bonds | 105¾ | 105¾ | | |
| Union Pacific stock | 63 | 63 | | |
| Do. land grants | 93¾ | 93¾ | | |
| Sinking funds | 83¾ | 83¾ | | |
| Panama | 93 | 93 | | |
| Missouri Pacific | 19¾ | 19¾ | | |

GOVERNMENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. coupons, 1881 | 122¾ | New 5's | 118¾ |
| 5-20's, '65 | 118¾ | 10-40's, registered | 118¾ |
| 5-20's, 1865, new | 119 | 10-40's, coupons | 118¾ |
| 5-20's, 1867 | 121¾ | Currency 6's | 125¾ |
| 5-20's, 1868 | 122¾ | | |

STATE BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tennessee, old | 42¾ | Virginia, new | 35 |
| Tennessee, new | 41 | Missouri 6's | 101¾ |
| Virginia, old | 35 | | |

LONDON, March 25, 5 P. M.—Consols for money, 94¾. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105¾; 5-20's, 1867, 108; 10-40's, 103¾; new 5's, 106. Railroad securities—New York Central 101; Erie 15¾; Illinois Central 79¾.

PARIS, March 25.—Rentes 66 francs 60 centimes.

FRANKFORT, March 25.—United States bonds —New 5's 105¾.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—Gold 114¾. Sight ¼ premium. Sterling—Bank 559.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 25, 1876.

Trade on Saturday was very quiet in nearly all branches, the dullness of the season being intensified by the unfavorable character of the weather. In some departments there was a moderate activity, but dullness was the general rule. The exception was in crude petroleum, which was in demand with large transactions.

The New York *Shipping List* says that the enterprising merchants and capitalists of Boston are evidently determined that if, in future, the export trade of that city shall not keep pace with that of its neighbors, it will be no fault of theirs. Having perfected plans for increasing their direct traffic by rail with the West, by the Hoosac Tunnel and *via* Poughkeepsie, by a projected line from Fitchburg, they have completed arrangements for a new semi-monthly line between Boston and Liverpool. The new line is to be composed of three British iron steamships, viz., the Phelan, Istrian and Illyrian, and for the future success of the enterprise, ample arrangements are said to have been made by the agents, who are themselves among the largest ship-owners of Boston, or of the country. The estimated capacity of each is 4,000 tons measurement, and they have proved themselves to be fast-boats in the Mediterranean service, in which they have been employed. The new line will be devoted exclusively to the freighting business, and as the Liverpool owners have a large fleet of steamers, the new line will probably be run in connection with those plying between Liverpool and the ports in the Mediterranean and the East, so that importers of fruit, wine, &c., will be able to import their cargoes direct through one line. We trust our Boston friends will be more successful with this new enterprise than they have heretofore been with similar enterprises.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 684 | Apples, bbls | 420 |
| Wheat, bush | 1,000 | Butter, pkgs | 136 |
| Oats, bush | 1,400 | Bacon, pcs | 1,324 |
| Barley, bush | 400 | Bacon, pcs | 1,324 |
| Rye, bush | 600 | Lard, pkgs | 55 |
| Rye, bush | 6 | Hay, bales | 55 |
| Potatoes, bush | 70 | | |

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city during the week ending to-day, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

| Week ending Mar. 4. | Mar. 11. | Mar. 18. | Mar. 25. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 11,373 | 10,590 | 11,371 |
| Apples, bbls | 688 | 1,339 | 1,289 |
| Cheese, bxs | 135 | 201 | 145 |
| Corn, bus | 4,872 | 2,570 | 7,412 |
| Wheat, bus | 16,445 | 10,294 | 8,552 |
| Barley, bus | 17,023 | 13,887 | 7,260 |
| Rye, bus | 4,740 | 1,050 | 1,837 |
| Oats, bus | 17,383 | 11,441 | 18,036 |
| Butter, pkgs | 602 | 618 | 584 |
| Bacon, pcs | 10,115 | 3,736 | 6,764 |
| Bacon, lbs | 841 | 906 | 383 |
| Potatoes, bus | 7,141 | 4,715 | 3,703 |
| Hay, bales | 2,448 | 2,156 | 1,724 |

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will obtain an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

### Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN.—The market is very dull, with few receipts and only a slack demand. Wheat was firm but there was little done. We quote Michigan white at $1 46@1 48; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 36@1 38; amber $1 26@1 33; Northwestern $1 32@1 40; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 18@1 22; rejected do 90@$1 10, as to quality; a quiet feeling prevails in spring wheat, No. 1 ruling at $1 27@1 30. Corn was steady and in scant supply. We quote shelled at 54@55c for prime yellow; 52@53c for mixed; 50@52c for low-mixed; prime Kansas do 56@58c; new ear 50@52c for yellow. Oats were in better supply than one week ago, with former quotations. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 39@40c; white, do at 41@42c; Western white 42@44c. Barley is very stagnant at former quotations. Canada is held at $1 10@1 20 ₱ bushel: choice spring fat $1 00@1 10; common to prime 90@$c. Rye is quiet and easy at 78@80c ₱ bushel. Jobbing sales were made at the usual advance. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake, and seaboard ports, in transit by rail and frozen in on the New York canals and the lakes, was as follows at the undermentioned dates:

| | Wheat bush. | Corn, bush. | Oats, bush. | Barley, bush. | Rye, bush. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March 18, '76 | 18,642,349 | 6,166,822 | 3,301,285 | 1,644,977 | 384,113 |
| March 11, '76 | 16,953,098 | 6,271,852 | 3,403,521 | 1,854,496 | 415,124 |
| March 4, '76 | 16,407,275 | 6,705,783 | 3,471,502 | 2,056,221 | 427,254 |
| Feb. 26, '76 | 17,054,223 | 5,866,301 | 3,228,314 | 2,151,206 | 451,297 |
| Feb. 19, '76 | 17,766,460 | 6,020,228 | 3,150,672 | 2,145,206 | 451,297 |
| Feb. 12, '76 | 17,281,159 | 4,878,623 | 3,187,502 | 2,257,883 | 422,451 |
| Feb. 5, '76 | 17,126,143 | 4,784,238 | 3,236,332 | 2,257,883 | 422,451 |
| Jan. 29, '76 | 18,391,979 | 4,250,692 | 3,090,987 | 2,260,015 | 385,726 |
| Jan. 22, '76 | 18,391,979 | 4,250,692 | 3,090,987 | 2,124,482 | 385,726 |
| Jan. 1, '76 | 17,378,327 | 3,866,083 | 3,471,619 | 2,389,999 | 472,021 |
| March 20, '75 | 12,118,871 | 8,238,384 | 2,257,384 | 860,370 | 12,599 |

| | Wheat bush. | Corn, bush. | Oats, bush. | Barley, bush. | Rye, bush. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Visible supply as above, March 18 | 18,642,349 | 6,166,822 | 3,301,285 | 1,644,977 | 384,113 |
| Visible supp'y We'n lakes " 18 | 1,777,510 | 4,068,150 | | | |
| Grand total | 20,644,129 | 10,117,021 | | | |
| March 11 | 20,731,098 | 10,340,373 | | | |

FLOUR.—Trade was rather slow but steady trade in a wholesale way, with a fair jobbing demand. The week's receipts were very light, being only 4,559 barrels. Quotations are not materially altered. The rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our principal millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₱ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of fancy white wheat, $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis at $5 25@5 50; choice patents $6 50@7 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $5 00@5 25; Graham flour $5 50@5 75; self-raising flour, in 5 ₱ packages, $5 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal $3c ₱ bushel; cornmeal $6 25 ₱ bbl; buckwheat flour 12½@13c ₱ ₱ for wholesale and jobbing business.

HAY.—There is a steady restriction in the supply and prices are steadier. We quote upland prairie at $13 00@16 00 ₱ ton; No. 1 timothy $19 00@20 00; No. 2, $17 00@18 00.

MILL FEED.—The supply is light and the market is stronger. We quote bran $16 00@19 00 ₱ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $18 00@19 00; middlings and chopped feed $21 00@23 00.

### Country Produce.

APPLES.—The feeling was moderately active in a jobbing way at steady values. Receipts are a little decreased but continue liberal for the season, being 291 barrels for the week. Values are strong at $4 50@4 75 ₱ barrel for choice; prime $4 00@4 25 ₱ barrel; mixed lots range from $2 50@3 50 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER.—The market is steady. We quote business in a jobbing way at 70@75c ₱ gallon.

BEANS.—The jobbing demand was rather slow and limited. We quote prime white navy from first hands $1 15@1 20 ₱ bushel; in a jobbing way $1 20@1 25.

BRAN.—The inquiry was only moderate and sales were limited. We quote at 90@$3c ₱ pound.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The market was exceedingly dull and depressed. Sales were made in a jobbing way at $4 50 ₱ bbl. Quotations were given on round lots at $1 25@1 35 ₱ cwt.

BUTTER.—There was again a very strong market for the prime grades of table butter. The supply is exceedingly light and prices rule at very strong former quotations, with sales of extra choice somewhat above quotations. We quote the best qualities of selected family at 40@42c ₱ ₱; prime to choice 36@38c; common to fair rules at 15@20c.

CHEESE.—There is a rather quiet market. We quote at $5 00@6 00 ₱ barrel.

CRANBERRIES.—There is a steady market with a light supply. Prices are firm at $15 00@16 00 ₱ barrel, as to quality and condition; $5 00 ₱ crate.

CHEESE.—The tone of the cheese market is somewhat firmer and values are a shade better. Receipts are unimportant, being only 295 packages for the week. We quote jobbing prices as follows: New York fashion 14½@15c; prime Ohio factory 13½@14c ₱ ₱.

DRIED FRUITS.—We quote common to choice apples at 4@5½c; peaches—Halves 11@12c; peeled 19@21c. Blackberries 12@13c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 30@32c. Cherries, pitted, 26@28c; unpitted 2@3c ₱ ₱.

EGGS.—There was an easy feeling under heavy receipts, but quotations were steady at yesterday's prices. We quote at 15@16c per dozen for strictly fresh.

HOPS.—We quote prime 1874's at 18@20c ₱ ₱; mediums 15@17c; low grades nominal.

HOMINY.—The supply is liberal with a fair demand. We quote at $4 00@4 25 ₱ barrel in jobbing way; $3 75@4 00 in round lots.

HONEY.—New domestic honey is steady at 25@28c ₱ ₱. California is quoted at 20c ₱ ₱.

MAPLE SYRUP.—Receipts are moderate, but the demand is active; quoted at $1 20@1 25 per gallon jug. Maple sugar ruled at 11c per pound.

NUTS.—Peanuts are in fair jobbing request; prime white Tennessee nuts range at 6@6½c, according to quality; Virginia 7½@8c; shellbarks are easy at $1 25@1 50 ₱ bushel; walnuts depressed at 10@40c ₱ bushel; hazelnuts at $3 00@4 00 ₱ bushel. Pecans are in limited demand and in light stock at 10@12c.

ONIONS.—There is a somewhat improved demand and prices are a shade better. We quote at $1 75@2 00 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY.—The market is firm. We quote dressed chickens at 18@19c ₱ ₱; turkeys 16@18c; geese nominally 8@10c; live chickens by the coop 60@65c per pair.

POTATOES.—There is a rather steadier feeling in consequence of the supply being light and the receipts somewhat curtailed by the bad condition of the country roads. We do not quote any material advance, but the feeling was stronger with a somewhat improved demand. Nothing was done in car lots. Sales were made from store at 75@80c per bushel for prime peachblows. Jobbing sales are quiet, selling in a small way at $3 50 per bushel.

SEEDS.—The market is quiet and firm. Light supply. We quote clover seed at $10 25@10 50 in a jobbing way, and $10 00@10 15 in round lots; timothy seed is nominal at $3 00@3 25 per bushel; flaxseed $1 45 in round lots; $1 50@1 60 in a small way; orchard grass $2 00@2 50 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR.—Market well supplied. We quote country stock 15@20c ₱ gallon; best city make, No. 3, at 25c ₱ gallon.

### Provisions.

Provisions continue to move along quite steady at to-day's values. Values on lard and mess pork are very strong, being relatively lower here than in the West, but no quotable advance took place. Receipts are light, being only 1,133 pieces and 494 tierces.

BACON.—There was a fair feeling at steady values. We quote prices as follows: Shoulders 10½@10½c ₱ pound; short rib sides 12¼@12¾c; clear sides 14c.

DRY SALTED GOODS MEATS.—Hams were steady and in fair demand at 13½@14c ₱ ₱ for sugar cured. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 13c. Sugar cured shoulders were firm being quotable at 10½@11c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 15c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $6 50.

LARD.—The market is strong with a strong upward tendency. We quote prime leaf held in tierces at 16½@16¾c ₱ ₱; in half-barrels 14½@15c ₱ ₱; in buckets 15½@15¾c ₱ ₱; refined lard in tierces at 13c ₱ ₱; in half-barrels 15½@15¾c ₱ ₱; in buckets 15¾@16c ₱ ₱; in 5-lb caddies 17c ₱ ₱; in 3-lb caddies 17c ₱ ₱; in 5-lb pails 17¼c ₱ ₱; in 3-lb pails 17¼c ₱ ₱.

LARD OIL.—There is a steady demand at firm prices. We quote extra winter-strained at $1 00 ₱ gallon; No. 1 at 90c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 75c; neatsfoot oil, extra, 85@90c; No. 1, 75@80c.

HAM SAUSAGE.—Continues steady at 9½@10c ₱ ₱.

MESS PORK.—The market is strong and higher, the ruling prices being $24 00@24 50 ₱ barrel for prime mess.

TALLOW.—We quote chandlers, city rendered, 9½@10c ₱ ₱; country do 8½@9c ₱ ₱.

COUNTRY BACON.—There is a moderate demand for country-cured meats at steady values. We quote hams at 13@13½c ₱ ₱; shoulders 9½@10c; sides 12@13c; lard 11@12½c.

The Cincinnati *Price-Current* has the following review of the past week's provision market:

"There was little animation in the market during the first few days in subsequent to our last review, but there was a strong undertone, as was found when an attempt was made to break the market, which, being unsuccessful, the shorts were compelled to buy at pretty full prices to cover their contracts for this month and for futures; this made a buoyant market for a time, and it was rendered more active by considerable speculative demand for mess pork and bulk clear rib sides. There has been a good export demand for lard, but the market has for several days been neglected by exporters.

"The foreign exports from seaboard ports for the week ending last Saturday show an increase of nearly three million pounds as seen compared with the corresponding week last year, there being an increase in lard and meats. Since then there has been a severance in prices in Liverpool, and the indications are strong that there will be a large foreign demand which will not be less than last year and may be much more. The domestic consumptive demand has been very large. Is a little more active, and as consumers or jobbers in the East and South become more fully convinced that the report of a short supply are not merely false alarms of 'wo,' this demand will probably become larger. The bull element is now in the ascendant, since the first of the month been received at the leading Western markets, is a beneficial element of strength in its effect upon the market for the product, for it indicates that the supply of summer meats and lard will be less than last year. The market closes strong, with little disposition to sell much at the prices current.

### Petroleum—Weekly Review.

March 25.—The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, by pipe line and railroad, with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined eastward by the various railroads:

| | Reic. crude. | Reic. Penn'a R.R. | Exp. N. Y. R.R. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Bbls. | Bbls. | Bbls. |
| Monday, March 20 | 1,396 | | 2,693 |
| Tuesday, March 21 | | | 1,450 |
| Wednesday, March 22 | 80 | | 2,450 |
| Thursday, March 23 | | | 1,450 |
| Friday, March 24 | 793 | | 2,450 |
| Saturday, March 25 | 479 | | 2,407 |
| Total for week | 2,769 | | 15,417 |
| Since Jan. 1 | 290,588 | | 122,070 |
| To March 25 | 293,288 | | 137,487 |
| Same time 1875 | 94,127 | | 87,636 |
| Same time 1874 | 244,872 | 24,437 | 87,636 |
| Same time 1873 | 284,864 | 24,437 | 87,636 |
| Same time 1872 | 218,927 | 13,188 | 123,386 |
| Same time 1871 | 152,446 | 26,750 | 123,386 |
| Same time 1870 | 198,440 | 36,497 | 71,163 |
| Same time 1869 | 122,658 | 36,497 | 71,163 |
| Same time 1868 | 121,458 | 7,138 | 52,000 |

BUSINESS.—The market during the week has ruled firm on the whole, although on Tuesday there was a slight decline which was recovered on Thursday, and a subsequent advance made of 2½@3c, at which increase on the closing prices of last week the last noted. The volume of business was not large but increased materially to-day. Refined has ruled steady, the feeling at the close was very strong. Refined has ruled steady, the variations hardly being such as to produce any notable change. The volume of sales and resales throughout the oil regions during the week were as follows:

| | Bbls. | | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 84,000 | Thursday | 252,000 |
| Tuesday | 55,000 | Friday | 40,000 |
| Wednesday | 94,000 | Saturday | 40,000 |
| Total | | | 925,000 |
| Last week | | | 777,500 |

CRUDE RECEIPTS.—The following are the crude receipts from all points for each day for the past twelve years, from January 1 to—

| | Barrels. |
|---|---|
| Crude received, barrels | 7,916 |
| Same time 1875 | 2,700 |

The following are the receipts of crude oil from all points by river and rail for the past twelve years, from January 1 to—

| | Barrels. |
|---|---|
| March 25, 1876 | 290,588 |
| Same time 1875 | 94,127 |
| Same time 1874 | 408,550 |
| Same time 1873 | 284,864 |
| Same time 1872 | 152,446 |
| Same time 1870 | 198,440 |
| Same time 1869 | 122,658 |
| Same time 1868 | 223,958 |
| Same time 1867 | 140,000 |
| Same time 1866 | 132,000 |
| Same time 1865 | 52,000 |

EXPORTS OF REFINED OIL.—The following are the exports of refined oil East by the Allegheny Valley Railroad for the past two weeks:

| | Last week. | This week. |
|---|---|---|
| Allegheny Valley Railroad | 12,784 | 15,617 |

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various lines for the past five years from January 1 to March 25:

| Roads. | 1872. | 1873. | 1874. | 1875. | 1876. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. R. R. | 13,188 | 16,961 | 24,467 | 15,000 | 15,617 |
| A. V. R. R. | 120,586 | 117,636 | 87,658 | 79,636 | 137,584 |
| Total | 133,774 | 127,597 | 112,125 | 18,676 | 187,684 |

SATURDAY.

CRUDE.—The market opened this morning at the following: Conduit and United $2 09½ bid; Union $2 09 bid. The market during the morning was inactive but very firm, until about noon, when it became a shade easier. In the afternoon it advanced to $2 10 bid for Conduit and United, and continued very firm to the close at this figure. Contrary to the usual experience Saturday afternoon, there was quite a volume of business done. From the appearance of the market there are some large buyers, especially in United, engaged in supplying themselves with oil. Among the purchasers there are some of the Eastern operators on the line, they cannot get refined at the quoted market, buy the crude to provide against a large advance, in order that when the advance comes they may turn this crude and buy refined. The market closed firm at $2 10 freely bid for Conduit and United, and $2 06½ for Union. Shipment ruled at $2 27½@2 30.

REFINED.—The market was strong, with a fair demand at former quotations. There is some improvement in the inquiry from exporters, but refiners are not anxious to operate on present insufficient margins, being confident as to the future. We quote standard white on the cars at 11½@11¾c for five hundred barrels and small parcel lots, free on board at works; 10@10½c in car lots. New York delivery rules at 11½@11¾c for prompt and the month. Philadelphia is quoted at 10½@10¾c for spot and March delivery. Baltimore rules at 10½@10¾c for prompt and this months' delivery.

OIL BARRELS.—Continue dull and unchanged at former prices, viz.: at $1 15@1 20 for city-made; $1 05@1 10 for country do.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, March 25.—The *Derrick* says: At the opening $2 10 was bid for new United and the same asked for old, feeling firm and numerous sales being made at $2 08¾. At this price 20,000 of certificate dated next Monday changed hands in one lot at noon. During the afternoon there was a lively tussel between the bulls and bears and bears, the latter exhausting their determination to keep the price below $2 10. In this they succeeded to a certain extent. The feeling at the close was quite firm and confident at about $2 09¾ bid, and $2 10 asked. Shipment $2 22½@2 25. The total sales were 94,000 barrels.

TITUSVILLE, March 25.—The *Courier* says: The market was at a stand still and but little business was done. United was quoted at the opening and closed at $2 05¾@2 10¾; with the sales of to-day almost entirely at these figures. Conduit sold at $2 06@2 07½, and Union at $2 03¾@2 10. Pennsylvania Transportation, river division, was quoted at 50 bid and 60 asked, an improvement of 2½c. Shipment closed at $2 27@2 29½; upper road $2 22½@2 23. Total sales were 70,000 bbls.

NEW YORK, March 25, closing 24.—There is still an absence of important export trade with prices unchanged. Crude in bulk is quoted at 8½@11¾c in shipping order; refined 14½c; cases 17½@20c. Naphtha 6c. Refined rules at 14¼c; at Baltimore refined rules at 14¼c; at Philadelphia 14¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Market quiet; United $2 09¾ bid; Union $2 09¾; shipment $2 25.

TITUSVILLE, March 25.—Market quiet and firm at $2 23½@2 25.

OIL CITY, March 23.—Market firm at $2 09¾ bid for United at wells; all are buying. Immediate shipment $2 27½ bid.

ROUSSEVILLE, March 25.—Market firm at $2 25.

TIDIOUTE, March 23.—Market quiet at $2 25@2 27½.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—Market firm; standard white 14½@14½c; crude 8½c; cases 18½c.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, March 25.—Petroleum firm; crude 8½c; refined 14½c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The market was exceedingly dull and depressed. Sales were made in a jobbing way at $4 50 ₱ bbl. Quotations were given on round lots at $1 25@1 35 ₱ cwt.

BUTTER.—There was again a very strong market for the prime grades of table butter. The supply is exceedingly light and prices rule at very strong former quotations, with sales of extra choice somewhat above quotations. We quote the best qualities of selected family at 40@42c ₱ ₱; prime to choice 36@38c; common to fair rules at 15@20c.

CHEESE.—There is a rather quiet market. We quote at $5 00@6 00 ₱ barrel.

CRANBERRIES.—There is a steady market with a light supply. Prices are firm at $15 00@16 00 ₱ barrel, as to quality and condition; $5 00 ₱ crate.

CHEESE.—The tone of the cheese market is somewhat firmer and values are a shade better. Receipts are unimportant, being only 295 packages for the week. We quote jobbing prices as follows: New York fashion 14½@15c; prime Ohio factory 13½@14c ₱ ₱.

DRIED FRUITS.—We quote common to choice apples at 4@5½c; peaches—Halves 11@12c; peeled 19@21c. Blackberries 12@13c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 30@32c. Cherries, pitted, 26@28c; unpitted 2@3c ₱ ₱.

EGGS.—There was an easy feeling under heavy receipts, but quotations were steady at yesterday's prices. We quote at 15@16c per dozen for strictly fresh.

HOPS.—We quote prime 1874's at 18@20c ₱ ₱; mediums 15@17c; low grades nominal.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, March 25, 1876.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| Lockhart & F. | Warden, F & Co, Phila | 260 |
| Standard Oil Co. | Warden, F & Co, Phila | 156 |
| W P Logan & Co. | John S Davis, Phila | 250 |
| Total | | 666 |

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

### Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY

## CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

### Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank. PITTSBURGH, PA., March 26, 1876.

| Time. | Bar. | Th'r. | Hum | WIND. Dir. | Force. | Weath. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 A. M.. | 29.065 | 35 | 90 | W. | Gentle | Snow |
| 2 P. M.. | 29.771 | 35 | 80 | W. | Fresh. | Snow |
| 9 P. M.. | 29.916 | 32 | 80 | W. | Fresh. | Cloudy |

Mean barometer....29.587 Highest thermom....52
Mean thermom.... 35 Lowest thermom....30
Rainfall..... .01

**Iron City College,**
corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, Pittsburgh. Students received at any time. For circulars containing terms, etc., call on or address J. C. Smith, A. M., Principal.

**Dr. Hunter**
Devotes special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and ears. Office, No. 178 Fourth avenue, above Grant street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. MWF

**County Fire Marshal.**
On Saturday the Court of Common Pleas reappointed Mr. J. B. Livingston Fire Marshal for the ensuing year, upon the unanimous recommendation of the Board of Underwriters. Bond in the sum of $10,000 was filed, Messrs. Wm. Frew and J. S. McCord being sureties. Mr. Livingston has made a most excellent officer, and fully deserved his re-appointment.

**A Contest for Councils.**
Webster Street, Esq., has been appointed commissioner to examine into and report upon the contested election between Frank Kohne and John House, for member of Common Council. Each had 158 votes, but a statement has been filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions, that one William Nelson, not a resident of the ward, voted for House, and that, therefore, Kohne was legally elected. Mr. Street is to ascertain the facts and report.

**A Pittsburgh Evangelist in New Orleans**
Mr. Thomas K. Cree, well-known to most of our citizens in connection with Young Mens' Christian Association efforts, closed a series of union meetings in New Orleans on the 16th instant, which were largely attended. He was assisted by Messrs. Hall and Hardie, of Selma, Alabama. All classes attended, and the leading clergymen of the city gave countenance to the movement by being present.

**The Check Swindler.**
James Marrell, who was arrested some time since in Milwaukee, on criminal charge, and who is supposed to be the same man who so successfully swindled the Duquesne Bank and Mr. Watties, the jeweler, on a memorandum check from the City Treasurer's office here, is likely to get his deserts. Information received from Milwaukee is to the effect that he is sure to be convicted on two charges, one that of forgery.

**Commandery Election.**
Friday evening an election of officers of the Allegheny Commandery No. 35, Knights Templar, to serve during the ensuing year, took place. The result was as follows: Eminent Commander, J. W. Smith; Generalissimo, Harry Horner; Captain General, A. Gross; Treasurer, Alfred Slack; Secretary, W. Dwight Bell; Trustees, J. Smith and F. Horner. This commandery will visit Philadelphia May 30th and 31st, and be the guests of the St. John's Commandery at St. George's Hall, corner Thirteenth and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

**Newsboys Home.**
Mr. Thomas P. Druit, having leased a portion of the Gilmore Mission Building, corner of Old avenue and Diamond street, announces that on the 11th of April, in Library Hall, another concert will be given in aid of the Home. For this concert Lieut. F. M. Culbert, of the Heath Zouaves, is drilling a squad of sixteen, to appear on the stage in uniforms and with guns. A silver medal is to be given to the best drilled boy in the squad. The Cadet Glee Club, and others have volunteered to assist. After the concert Mr. Culbert will march his company of the boys for the Centennial, and a drum corps of their number will be taken along, the whole uniformed and equipped.

**Rt. Rev. Bishop Tuigg.**
The new Catholic Bishop of Pittsburgh delivered his first sermon last evening after the vespers. St. Paul's Cathedral was thronged on the occasion. The Cathedral priests occupied their places in the sanctuary. Vicar Father Hickey was the celebrant. After the magnificat Bishop Tuigg ascended the pulpit and stated that without any special merit on himself, but by the peremptory command of the Vicar of Christ, Pope Pius IX, he was called upon to occupy (to him) a new and very responsible position. He had not sought the dignity. It might have been conferred on worthier shoulders, but he was so situated that he had no other choice. I come among you, added het as your humble pastor from what I might term a rural district, in fact, comparatively speaking, a mere district. Now that I am here by the will of God, expressed to me through His representative on earth, I wish and hope that the faithful and the clergy here assembled will assist me with their usual fidelity. The Rt. Rev. speaker continued to express his confidence in the flock now entrusted to his charge. He only asked them to pray for him and have confidence, and with God's help he would endeavor to fulfill faithfully and steadily the obligations of his pontifical office. He had no intention of interrupting the present order of affairs, further than to place his Diocese on a solid footing. In this work he requested the help of his people.

The Bishop then delivered a feeling discourse on the prerogative of the Virgin Mary.

Throughout his address he evinced a thorough earnestness commingled with modesty, and endeavored to impress the congregation with the conviction that he would do his utmost for the welfare of his responsible charge.

The music was of the highest order. Mrs. Slack, Mrs. Sheib and Miss McCrystal, Messrs. Dewhurst and Earle sang solos, and the occasion was very impressive.

After the discourse, benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given, and the large congregation departed for their homes highly edified.

### CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

COUNCILS will meet in regular session this afternoon.

THE people want the gaslight companies not only to make their dwellings light, but their bills lighter.

BISHOP TUIGG returned from Altoona on Saturday, and preached his first sermon at the Cathedral last evening.

THE partial eclipse of the sun, Saturday afternoon, was a failure here owing to the fact that we had a total eclipse all day.

A CONCERT will be held in the U. P. Church at Turtle Creek, on next Thursday evening. The proceeds will be devoted to the poor.

A PATROLMAN found a street letter box on Fifth avenue, East End, on Friday evening. It is supposed to have been struck by a wagon.

JAKE GALLOWAY, a negro confined in the county jail on a charge of cruelty abusing a horse, was yesterday removed to the smallpox hospital.

MOVINGS have already commenced, and during the next ten days furniture will suffer, while wagons, men, paper hangers and others will drive a brisk business.

THE committee of the Sandusky Street, Allegheny, Baptist Church realized $20 to $30, by the ice concert held there recently. This money is to be applied to library purposes.

JACOB SCHLEICHER, who was found sleeping in the green house of Mr. Joseph Woods, on Washington's, was yesterday sent to the Workhouse by the Mayor for a term of six months.

A LAND slide occurred at Oakland, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, about noon on Saturday, covering the track with earth. It was at once laid, and no serious delay was experienced by trains.

ON Saturday Judge Kirkpatrick sent James Fenton, of the South Side, to Dixmont, and George Crawford to the City Poor Farm. Both men were in jail for disorderly conduct. Crawford is a notorious fighting man.

HON. JOSEPH GRAFF, member of the Legislative committee investigating our municipal affairs, has asked to be excused from service. He will probably be granted, and the place filled to-day by the Speaker of the House.

ON SATURDAY night the valuable houses of Frank Ward, Seventh avenue, and Fanny Roberts, Second avenue, were pulled by the police. Yesterday morning the proprietresses were each fined $100, and the other women $10 each, by the Mayor.

THE National Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians will meet in New York tomorrow. John Carroll, Esq., brother of James Moran, Mr. James McCaffrey, James P. O'Neil, Esq., editor of the *Pittsburg Journal*, and others, will attend from this city.

A PUBLIC meeting will be held in the North Avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, under the auspices of the National Reform Association, this Monday evening, March 27, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. Mr. McAllister, of New York, and Revs. Snyder, Hodge and Sloan.

THE advantage of having a dress-reform woman for a wife—Time, midnight; scene, a bed-chamber; two pairs of pants hanging over a chair; enter the bloody minded burglar; sees pants. "Ahs! nurse on 'em! one man I would parve; two I will not parve." Exit burglar in alarm; burglar deceived; only one man in bed; other pants belong to wife.

THE step-ladder man was before the Mayor Saturday on a charge of vagrancy, and was sent to Claremont for six months. His name is Harrison Dolan. He had been in the town engaged in the dishonest practice of borrowing step-ladders of householders to the first purchaser he could find and for whatever sum he could obtain.

"RIVULETS OF THE RIVER, and Floating Leaves of Song," is the title of a little book just published by E. B. Clark, of this city. The book is a collection of hymns, and is by Rev. Alexander Clark, and designed chiefly for private circulation among parishioners. The hymns breathe the true spirit of devotion, and many of them have been set to appropriate music, and appear in the popular hymn books of the day.

THE "Old Folks" who, under the direction of Prof. Heidenreich, recently gave a delightful concert at the Smithfield Street Church, have consented to give another entertainment, for the benefit of Thirty-third Ward Sabbath School, at Butler Street M. E. Church, on Tuesday evening, March 28. This Church, on account of its large and commodious sanctuary, is much more sufficient to accommodate a large and appreciative audience, than the church which, for which it was given but the good cause which it is to be applied, is deserving of all friends of the good work.

THE Board of Revision was engaged on Saturday revising the assessments of property in the Twelfth and Thirty-second wards. Those who own property on the line of Brownsville avenue in the Twelfth ward, and whose houses have been carried down and moved out of position by the "improvement," fairly besieged the Board, and in most cases the reductions asked for in the assessments on houses were allowed in consequence of the insecure condition of the structures. The property in other sections of the ward, except in a few instances, was kept at the assessment fixed by the City Assessor.

THE annual report of the Fire Department, for 1875, has been issued in neat style pamphlet form, by Nevin, Gribbin & Co. The report contains the report of the President, Secretary, Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph. The expenditures of the Fire Department for the year are given in detail, a summary of which has already been published. The secretary says it may be of interest for the information of the public to state that the contracts for horse feed was $117 50 per head for the year, or about 32 25 per week. At the date of this report (January 1st) however, there was a considerable feed on hand, particularly hay, on hand in the several stables, so that the actual cost of feeding was less than the amount stated. The average cost of shoeing the horses was $21 per year, or about 40 cents per week. The patent fasteners used in the horses to keep them in the stalls, consumed quite a little cost, at the rate of $2 per pair per year. The average cost of the ammunition used for each company was $45 per year. Gas lighting cost an average of $12 per year for each company.

### DISASTROUS FIRE.

## One Fireman Killed and Another Injured.

### Six Buildings and Contents Destroyed —Loss Probably $100,000.—The Fort Wayne Railroad and Other Valuable Buildings in Great Danger.—Successful Struggle of the Firemen.

Between eleven and one o'clock last night a disastrous fire occurred on Penn avenue, in the Fourth ward, which resulted in the total destruction of six buildings with their contents, and the loss of the life of one fireman and the serious injury of another. The total loss by the fire is variously estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000, and will probably reach the latter figure.

DISCOVERY OF THE FLAMES.

About eleven o'clock a watchman at the freight depot of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, on Penn avenue, just below Eleventh street, discovered flames issuing from the lower floor of the brick building No. 360 Penn avenue, immediately opposite. The man ran to the railroad office building for the alarm station key, and No. 32, corner of Tenth street, was speedily pulled and answered from the big bell. Engine companies 1, 2 and 3, Hook and Ladder 1, and Hose company 1, together with Chief Engineer Evans, answered with remarkable promptitude, and the firemen went to work with all possible dispatch.

LOCATION OF THE FIRE.

Number 360, where the fire broke out, was the center of a block of five three-story bricks that stood on the south side of Penn avenue, below the railroad crossing, and between that and Tenth street. This house was occupied by Paine, Ablett & Tripp, oil merchants, and proprietors of the National Oil Works. The block of buildings was otherwise occupied by S. B. Floyd & Co., flour dealers and commission men, the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Co., Abdiel McClure & Sons, broom- and wooden ware, together with another commission firm just moved in and whose name could not be ascertained and by several firms as offices. Both east and west of the block are one-story buildings, James Graham, dealer in anthracite coal, being on the east side, and W. R. Lupton & Co., roofers, on the west.

PROGRESS OF THE FLAMES.

The oil in the central building burned furiously, and when it was found that the fire had penetrated the other buildings, a second alarm was struck, and Engine companies 4, 5 and 7 and Hook and Ladder Company C responded. The flames shot out of the building both front and rear, endangering the structures on opposite sides. A the rear the fire was separated from the Patterson block, or Commercial Row, fronting on Liberty street only by a fifty foot alley, and only the grandest of danger was apprehended. The flames did reach the corner of the window sills of two of them, Nos. 61 and 59 Liberty street, but by the fearless and concrete work of the firemen they were prevented. A line of hose was carried through the store No. 59 Liberty street and from there in no way was opportunity for good work across the alley. On Penn avenue there was also danger of the Fort Wayne office building, but the freight depot thicking fire from the intense heat, but copious application of water prevented it. The middle walls of the block, crumbled in, heaping up masses of sparks fit and work, mostly in an eastern and southern direction, and the high block of brick buildings at Eleventh and Penn, the Rush house, the elevator and even the Union Depot were covered with them. There was danger that some of these, ignited, and the services of several companies at the top of the first named block, so the many limbs who could obtain access to the roofs, firmly established upon and quenched the sparks as they fell in the railroad buildings. The eastern wall of the burning block did fall crash in the one story office, where one fireman was killed by Mr. James Graham. The heat was intolerable, especially on Penn avenue, while danger to the firemen from falling walls was constantly apprehended. At one time it was deemed impossible to pass the opposite side of Penn avenue, and yet the firemen who had been drenched with water maintained their stand to protect the railroad buildings.

FIREMEN BURIED.

After the second alarm had been struck, Mr. Lupton, who occupied the one story structure west of the burning block proceeded to remove his books and papers and such other valuables as might be got out. Firemen who were not immediately needed at the hose aided in this work, among them Robert Miller, Foreman of the Keystone Company No. 3 and Charley J. Rice, Ladderman or Hook and Ladder company "A." These two took a desk from the west end of the burning block and landed it safely on the opposite side of the street. They then returned to get similar work for Mr. Lupton. It was about twenty minutes after twelve o'clock that they rushed to passing Mr. Lupton as they did so. Just as they got into the office, which was about fifty feet back, a portion of the west wall of the block fell in upon them. A cry of alarm was raised and other firemen rushed to the rescue. Rice was only partly covered, but was bleeding profusely about the head and face. He was aided out and escaped over the roof, being taken down by a ladder to Penn avenue and thence to the office of Dr. J. H. McClelland, by whom his wounds were dressed. He was severely but not dangerously wounded, and was able with some little assistance to walk home. Robert Miller could not be found, and hoping against hope, search was made outside for him among the working firemen. Willing hearts and hands braved the danger within and proceeded to tear away the bricks, mortar and timber. Their worst fears were realized when they heard a faint voice from beneath. It grew fainter and fainter as they worked and before they reached the body all sound from it ceased. Some seven minutes elapsed before the body was recovered, and there was still hope when it was found that Dr. McClelland, who was in the crowd, gathered about when he was brought out, and if it was all that doing applications could do to make passage way. With as little delay as possible, and as tenderly as could be, the unfortunate man was carried to the office of Drs. Dickson and there being delay there, thence to Dr. W. R. Childs, on Penn avenue, where Dr. Hamilton was also called in. A few minutes examination proved that life was entirely extinct, and the body of Miller had last after being laid down in the office.

THE LOSS BY THE FIRE.

Before one o'clock the fire was at an end. The block of buildings where it originated was totally destroyed and the front or Penn avenue wall alone remained, threatening to fall at any moment. These buildings were owned by Messrs. Shoenberger & Co., and the one-story structure east of them by Maj. William Frew. The entire contents of the Shoenberger building was destroyed, notfifty dollars worth being saved. Some fourteen head of horses were rescued from the stables, and it was said that two mules were burned. The buildings of the Patterson block on Liberty street, that once took fire on the cornice, were occupied by John G. Bush, Esther and others. B. Pflaum, hides and pelt, and Stewart & Son, brushes. The damages to these buildings for fire was inconsiderable but some damage was done to stocks by water. Of the losses on the burned Penn avenue buildings and stocks there or the amount of insurance, nothing whatever could be learned. The proprietors generally live out of town.

ROBERT MILLER.

Robert Miller, the foreman of Engine Company No. 6 (Vigilant), Seventh avenue, who was killed, was thirty-six years of age, and resided at No. 6 Bluff street, Sixth ward. He entered the department in June, 1870, the time of its organization, as a paid body. Previous to that, however, he had been a member of the volunteer department for a number of years always, "running" with the Duquesne Company. For several years he was engineer of the Duquesne in the paid Department, but for the last two months was foreman of No. 3, as stated. Mr. Miller was married only last December. He was very quiet in his demeanor, but always reliable and attentive to duty.

The sad accident cast a gloom over the firemen, and indeed affected the thousands of citizens who stood about the scene of the fire. The most intense anxiety was manifested to hear the result of the accident, and when the word of death was passed around, expressions of sorrow and sympathy were everywhere heard.

THE LABORS OF THE FIREMEN

were of the severest character. Not one of the fifty called out, from the chief down, but was wet through and through, while the dangers they cheerfully encountered and the endurance they displayed are matters they showed were universally commended. Chiefs Evans and McCleaves constantly on the ground, instructed and encouraged the men, all of whom showed a bravery and ability that fully maintained the credit of the department.

### THE CASE OF DR. PRESTLEY.

**His Restoration to the Ministry.**

We have already stated the fact that Dr. James Prestley, of this city, has received a call from the Church of Caledonia, county of Monroe, Ohio, and intends to accept and again enter the ministry as soon as the ecclesiastical difficulties are removed. Having been deposed by the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Monongahela, he joined a Presbyterian Church in the bounds of the Presbytery of Pittsburgh, and when lecturing in Newark, recently, made such an impression upon the congregation above named that they soon determined to call him as their pastor. The Presbytery of Zanesville regarded this action as rather hastily, and passed a resolution requiring the congregation to proceed no further until Dr. Prestley could present a certificate of licensure from some Presbytery. The prevailing opinion was that the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Monongahela was the proper court; that the Presbytery of Pittsburgh, within whose bounds he is residing as a private member of Bethany Church, had jurisdiction in the case; but that the Presbytery of Zanesville is absolutely debarred from any action in his case until after his licensure. The Newark congregation do not feel bound by the action of the Zanesville Presbytery, and at a meeting held subsequently adopted the following resolution: That this congregation approve Dr. James Prestley to come to us bringing his letter from the church of which he is a member, unite with us and labor with us as one of the elders of this church join in a letter of Christian fellowship to the members of Monongahela Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church, not asking them to do the impossible thing of restoring him, but for other reasons as well remove all seeming censure, to enable us to go before Zanesville Presbytery with a clear record. The Monongahela Presbytery will meet in Mansfield to-morrow when an effort will be made to revoke the vote of censure passed upon Dr. Prestley nine years ago. If that fails, then it is said that the Doctor will apply for licensure to the Zanesville Presbytery, as though he had never been licensed. The Newark congregation are determined to have him, if there is any possible way of overcoming the existing difficulty.

### The Late J. Emory Sellers.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, held on Friday evening, March 24th, the following paper in reference to the death of J. Emory Sellers was unanimously adopted and a copy thereof ordered to be sent to the family of the deceased:

It having pleased our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from the scene of his earthly labors to his heavenly rest our beloved brother, J. Emory Sellers, who, ever since the organization of this Association, was an active and efficient member, and for a number of years past a Director and efficient officer, we desire to place upon record our testimony to his consistent Christian life and his faithfulness and devotion to the cause of this work, and also to extend our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family; and while, with them, we mourn his loss, we, with them, rejoice in the confident assurance that, though he has been taken from our midst, another, active brother has been added to the ranks of the redeemed in glory, who, "clothed with white robes, and with palms in their hands, are before the throne of God, and serve Him day and night in His temple."

The Finest Cigars in the market at 6 for 25 cents. "The Aroma" U. S. C. M.

### RAILWAY DISCRIMINATIONS.

**The Text of Mr. Hopkins' Bill.**

Following is the text of the bill introduced in Congress, by Hon. James H. Hopkins, to regulate freight charges by railway and other corporations. It is said that a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of this city will be called at an early day to consider the bill:

SECTION 1. That all railroad companies, and all other corporations or persons engaged in the business of carrying freight from any place in one State or Territory to the seaboard in said State or Territory for exportation, or from the seaboard to any place within any State or Territory, of articles imported directly to such inland place of delivery, be, and they are hereby, prohibited from making discriminations in charges for handling, carrying and delivering such freights, but all such charges shall be equitable and uniform.

SEC. 2. That all railroad companies, and all other corporations or persons engaged in carrying freight as set forth in section one of this act, shall within thirty days after the passage of this act, make and publish a schedule of charges upon the classes of freight. Said schedule shall show the amount charged per 100 pounds per mile for carrying the several classes of freight; and also all other charges for handling, storing, and so forth; and also whether any drawback is allowed, and the amount thereof, and the requirements to secure the same. Said schedule shall be signed by the proper officers of the corporation, or by the persons carrying freight as aforesaid, and shall be publicly posted in a conspicuous and accessible place in each depot or office of said corporation or person. Said rates of charges thus fixed shall not be changed oftener than once in three months, and then only after giving ten days' public notice through six newspapers published on the route over which such carrying is done. Any corporation or individual neglecting to comply with the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of $1,000, to be sued for and apportioned in case of the penalty provided for in section three of this act.

SEC. 3. That all railroad companies, and other corporations and persons engaged in carrying freights as aforesaid, are hereby prohibited from charging less or more than the rates so as aforesaid prescribed, from any person or persons or corporations, under a penalty of $1,000 for each offense, to be recovered in any court of record having jurisdiction to that amount, one-half thereof for the benefit of the United States and the other half to the person suing therefor. Any arrangement or agreement, directly or indirectly, whereby the freight of any individual or association of individuals, or corporation or corporations, shall be handled, stored or carried for a rate of compensation different from the schedule aforesaid, or different from the rate per 100 pounds per mile charged to others, shall be considered a violation of this act, subjecting the person or corporation violating to the penalty aforesaid.

SEC. 4. That all combinations of railroad companies or other corporations or individuals to defeat the purpose of this act, to regulate charges upon a different basis than that herein set forth are hereby decreed to be a misdemeanor; and the corporation or person convicted thereof in any United States district court where said corporation or individual has an office or place of business shall be fined a sum not less than $1,000 for each offense, and shall also be subject to the penalty prescribed in section 3 in a civil suit or suits.

### COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Petitions of E. F. Milford, of Armstrong county, and J. F. McNutt, same county, bankrupts, for discharge presented and usual order made.

Joseph Spreal, bankrupt, Butler county. Register's report to the order for the sale of real estate, presented and confirmed nisi.

Hoyl Sales, of Armstrong county, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Order made restraining said debtor from disposing of his property, and appointing the U. S. Marshal provisional assignee.

W. B. Galbride, bankrupt, Venango county. Order made for a hearing on petition for injunction restraining sale.

Sweet, Cook & Co. vs. J. Dorsey Pastorious, debtor, Petition for injunction ordered to issue against the latter.

John L. L. Knox, bankrupt, Allegheny. Assignee's report in the one story office occupied by Mr. James Graham. The heat was so intense as to fuse the iron safe, and while danger to the firemen from falling walls was constantly apprehended. At one time it was deemed impossible to pass the opposite side of Penn avenue, and yet the firemen who had been drenched with water maintained their stand to protect the railroad buildings.

FIREMEN BURIED.

After the second alarm had been struck, Mr. Lupton, who occupied the one story structure west of the burning block proceeded to remove his books and papers and such other valuables as might be got out. Firemen who were not immediately needed at the hose aided in this work, among them Robert Miller, Foreman of the Keystone Company No. 3 and Charley J. Rice, Ladderman or Hook and Ladder company "A." These two took a desk from the west end of the burning block and landed it safely on the opposite side of the street. They then returned to get similar work for Mr. Lupton. It was about twenty minutes after twelve o'clock that they rushed to passing Mr. Lupton as they did so. Just as they got into the office, which was about fifty feet back, a portion of the west wall of the block fell in upon them. A cry of alarm was raised and other firemen rushed to the rescue. Rice was only partly covered, but was bleeding profusely about the head and face. He was aided out and escaped over the roof, being taken down by a ladder to Penn avenue and thence to the office of Dr. J. H. McClelland, by whom his wounds were dressed. He was severely but not dangerously wounded, and was able with some little assistance to walk home. Robert Miller could not be found, and hoping against hope, search was made outside for him among the working firemen. Willing hearts and hands braved the danger within and proceeded to tear away the bricks, mortar and timber. Their worst fears were realized when they heard a faint voice from beneath. It grew fainter and fainter as they worked and before they reached the body all sound from it ceased. Some seven minutes elapsed before the body was recovered, and there was still hope when it was found that Dr. McClelland, who was in the crowd, gathered about when he was brought out, and if it was all that doing applications could do to make passage way. With as little delay as possible, and as tenderly as could be, the unfortunate man was carried to the office of Drs. Dickson and there being delay there, thence to Dr. W. R. Childs, on Penn avenue, where Dr. Hamilton was also called in. A few minutes examination proved that life was entirely extinct, and the body of Miller had last after being laid down in the office.

THE LOSS BY THE FIRE.

Before one o'clock the fire was at an end. The block of buildings where it originated was totally destroyed and the front or Penn avenue wall alone remained, threatening to fall at any moment. These buildings were owned by Messrs. Shoenberger & Co., and the one-story structure east of them by Maj. William Frew. The entire contents of the Shoenberger building was destroyed, notfifty dollars worth being saved. Some fourteen head of horses were rescued from the stables, and it was said that two mules were burned. The buildings of the Patterson block on Liberty street, that once took fire on the cornice, were occupied by John G. Bush, Esther and others. B. Pflaum, hides and pelt, and Stewart & Son, brushes. The damages to these buildings for fire was inconsiderable but some damage was done to stocks by water. Of the losses on the burned Penn avenue buildings and stocks there or the amount of insurance, nothing whatever could be learned. The proprietors generally live out of town.

ROBERT MILLER.

Robert Miller, the foreman of Engine Company No. 6 (Vigilant), Seventh avenue, who was killed, was thirty-six years of age, and resided at No. 6 Bluff street, Sixth ward. He entered the department in June, 1870, the time of its organization, as a paid body. Previous to that, however, he had been a member of the volunteer department for a number of years always, "running" with the Duquesne Company. For several years he was engineer of the Duquesne in the paid Department, but for the last two months was foreman of No. 3, as stated. Mr. Miller was married only last December. He was very quiet in his demeanor, but always reliable and attentive to duty.

The sad accident cast a gloom over the firemen, and indeed affected the thousands of citizens who stood about the scene of the fire. The most intense anxiety was manifested to hear the result of the accident, and when the word of death was passed around, expressions of sorrow and sympathy were everywhere heard.

THE LABORS OF THE FIREMEN

were of the severest character. Not one of the fifty called out, from the chief down, but was wet through and through, while the dangers they cheerfully encountered and the endurance they displayed are matters they showed were universally commended. Chiefs Evans and McCleaves constantly on the ground, instructed and encouraged the men, all of whom showed a bravery and ability that fully maintained the credit of the department.

### West Liberty Borough.

The election of officers for the new borough of West Liberty, formerly Second district of Lower St. Clair township, held on Friday, resulted in the following choice:

Justice of the Peace—John Curran.
Judge of Elections—John W. Patterson.
Inspectors of Elections—James Curran, Warren W. Patterson.
Burgess—John W. Patterson.
Council—Wm. Hughes, John Paul, Thomas Curran, George C. Becker, Thomas Hughes and Thomas Knowlson.
School Directors—James Gibson, William Bass, Chris. Wilhelm, Geo. R. Fisher, Jos. Hughes and Wm. Robinson.
Registration assessor—William Bass; principal assessor—John B. Knowlson; assistant assessors—E. R. Bell, William Robinson.
Auditor—A. J. Speer.
Constable—W. J. McIlvaine.

### NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

*Probabilities for To-Day*—Partly cloudy weather, easterly to southerly winds, slight changes in temperature and rising followed by falling barometer.

The small-pox is alarmingly prevalent at Sloatsburg, N. Y.

The directory of St. Louis shows a population of 498,182. Now let's hear from Chicago.

A fire at Joliet, Ill., on Friday night, destroyed five buildings. Loss, $24,000; insurance, $12,000.

A fire at Fernandina, Fla., Friday morning, destroyed all the business portion of the town. The loss is $50,000.

The extensive boat factory of Claflin, Coburn & Co., at Hopkinton, Mass., was burned yesterday morning. Loss $200,000.

The Regia Battalion, Havana Volunteers, took the field on the 19th inst. It is reported that Captain Royo and two Cuban Volunteers were killed by insurgents on Thursday last near Macagua.

A meeting of the Schuylkill Coal Exchange was held on Friday at Philadelphia, at which it was resolved to resume the production of coal to-day, in conjunction with the other members of the coal combination.

A few days since, in the Baltimore City Court, Judge Brown presiding, during the trial of a cause, the foreman of the jury was discovered to be in a state of intoxication. He was withdrawn, the jury discharged, and the case continued. On Friday he was sentenced by Judge Brown to ten days' imprisonment in the city jail, to forfeit his pay as a juror, and to be disqualified hereafter from serving on a jury.

### Early Vegetables Destroyed.

SAVANNAH, March 25.—Advices from Southern Georgia and Florida say the early vegetables have been generally ruined by the recent cold spell. In the vicinity of Lake City, Florina, several acres of early vegetables have been killed, notwithstanding fires were kept in the fields during the cold nights. The polar wave extended as far south as Gainesville, Fla., as the same information comes from Live Oak and Wellborn. This disaster will materially reduce shipments of vegetables to Northern markets during the next few weeks. The destruction of fields of crops has been general in Georgia and Florida, and farmers are compelled to replant.

### The Border Troubles.

GALVESTON, March 25.—A special dispatch from Brownsville to the *News* says the Commander of the gunboat Rio Bravo loaned General Labarra six bags of powder about one hundred and fifty pounds. It is reported that this loan was made at the suggestion of the American Consul at Matamoras, Mr. Wilson, and that General Potter considers it a violation of the orders received from Washington. The loan was effected on the 23d inst. On Thursday evening General Labarra returned the gunboat Rio Bravo. He crossed the river in a small boat, sent from the Rio Bravo. He did not call upon General Potter. General Labarre is considering a plan for the liberation of Matamoras. Don Antonio Congari has been released upon promise to pay $5,000 to the freed loan. It is reported that General Diaz will attack Matamoras to-night. Several days since a United States soldier was found dead near Ringgold Barracks. It is now reported that some Mexicans were arrested and imprisoned on suspicion, and that last night a party of soldiers forced the jail of Starr county, and killed one of the Mexicans and wounded two others.

### Fatal Mining Accident.

SCRANTON, March 25.—A shocking accident occurred to-day at the Pine Brook coal shaft, by which two miners named Kelley and Kilcullin were instantly killed at their work in a chamber of the mine. They had fired a blast and were about to remove the coal brought down by it when they were completely overwhelmed by the falling of the roof. Hundreds of tons of coal and rock came crashing upon them without a moment's warning, and it was with great difficulty their bodies were removed by their fellow-miners. Both men were married and leave large families.

### BEAVER, PA.

Beaver College—Centennial Concert—New Year's Recess—Improvements—Railroad, &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
BEAVER, PA., March 25, 1876.

The event of the winter session of the College, the closing concert, took place in the fine and spacious hall of the institution on Thursday evening of this week. The audience, an appreciative one, was chiefly gathered from this town and the surrounding cluster of villages, though we noticed parties from your city, East Brady, Punxsutawney, Sewickley, Elizabeth, Monongahela and Wheeling, evidencing the esteem in which the school is held, and especially its musical entertainments.

The opening piece, "Homage a Verdi," by Duroc, for two pianos, eight hands, with organ accompaniment and triangle, was well performed, and showed great care and skill on the part of those at the instruments—Misses Abrams, Taylor, Warwood and Willard.

The vocal solo, "Beautiful Bird, Sing On," was beautifully rendered by Miss Annie Abrams, of Denver. This lady has a very clear musical voice, which is being brought under control and is increasing in power and compass. The solo and chorus by Rooke, "Rise, O! My Soul," the former by Mrs. R. T. Taylor, and the latter by some twenty singers of the school, assisted by the best talent of the vicinity, was rendered with good effect. The piano solo by Mr. H. D. Smith, of New Cumberland, W. Va., "Nocturne," by Leybach, was performed with great force and expression. This young gentleman gives a clearness to the utterances of the piano that are very pleasing. The piano duett, "Spooney Waltzes," Labitsky, by Miss Eva Weyand and Professor Jackson, was a beautiful thing, and gave much satisfaction.

The closing piece of part first was a "Centennial Jubilee Chorus," words original and music by Professor G. Blessner, so widely known by his success as a teacher and by the beauty and sprightliness of his compositions.

The second part of the concert was opened by a piano duet "Overture Semiramide," etc. Willard Bros., Miss Warwood, Green Bay, Wis., and Miss Warwood, of Warren, O., with organ accompaniment by Prof. Jackson. The beauty and variety of the compositions as well as the execution carried to the farthest part of the hall with distinctness by the grand piano, which has just been received from the shop of the Chickerings, in Boston. The vocal solo, "L' & Arditi Waltz," Arditi, was given with much delicacy by Miss Clara Siemmons, of Cadiz, Ohio, whose singing is always highly appreciated by her audiences.

Gottschalk's "Last Hope" was well rendered by Miss Bessie Cunningham, of Sewickley, and the cavatina from Ernani, "Ernani, Involami," G. Verdi, was sung by Miss Emma Patterson in a manner that quite surpassed herself, often reminding us of the singing of Patti. Her voice is very pure and highly cultivated.

Being a graduate of the institution and now a teacher, she has consequently appeared frequently before the public, yet is always sure of a warm greeting. The piano solo, "Polonaise Brilliante," by Leybach, was most beautifully and tastefully executed by Miss Kate Willard, of Chicago, Ill. This lady prepares her pieces with great care and precision, and executes with much skill. "Basta," a grand piano duett by Prof. Blessner, was the next piece executed by the professor himself and Mrs. Blessner, as two masters accustomed to perform much together only can do. The closing piece, "Viva l'America," solo, by Miss Jessie Beacon, with full chorus, was a grand finale of this acknowledged superior concert. This young lady was arrayed in the red, white and blue, with shield suitably inscribed. The flag was held by Miss Julia Taylor, properly arrayed as page for Miss Columbia.

The term just closed has been characterized by exceptional health on the part of teachers and pupils, and by earnest devotion to study. The next term, which opens on the 4th of April, promises to be very largely attended. The institution, so favorably located and so thoroughly provided with all that can conduce to the comfort and success of its pupils, owes much of its efficiency to its President, Dr. R. T. Taylor.

The new ours houses now in course of erection which the school is held, and especially its musical entertainments